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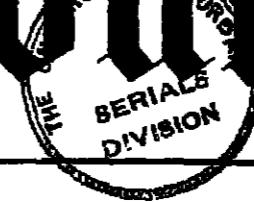
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ESTABLISHED 1887

France  
Detains  
Habash in  
Hospital

Arabs and PLO  
Warn Paris of  
Damage to Ties

By Yousef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service  
PARIS — Georges Habash, a radical Palestinian and senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was placed under French police detention Friday at a Paris hospital where he is undergoing medical treatment. French officials hinted that they might put him on trial for terrorist acts.



President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, left, with Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky of Hungary and President George Bush as they arrived Friday at the Security Council.

Yeltsin, at UN,  
Asks U.S. for  
Global Shield

Bush Praises Peace Efforts  
In a 'Dangerous World'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
UNITED NATIONS. New York — President George Bush pledged Friday at a special UN Security Council summit meeting to pursue further nuclear arms reductions in a "dangerous world," and President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia asked the United States to use its "star wars" technology to protect all nations from nuclear attack.

China Persists in Selling Missile Expertise, U.S. Says

By Elaine Sciolino with Eric Schmitt  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence reports indicate that China is continuing to sell missile technology to Syria and Pakistan despite statements by Chinese leaders that they are willing to curb missile exports, according to administration officials.

Several Arab governments entered into discreet contacts with France to bring about his early release, warning that the growing controversy might damage French-Arab ties.

Mr. Habash, 66, is the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the second-largest Palestinian guerrilla group, which is based in Lebanon and Syria.

Disputed Enclave Reels Under Major Azerbaijani Offensive

By James Rupert  
Washington Post Service  
MOSCOW — Armenian and Azerbaijani forces launched heavy new attacks Friday around Nagorno-Karabakh, the Armenian-dominated secessionist enclave in western Azerbaijan, according to officials and news agencies.

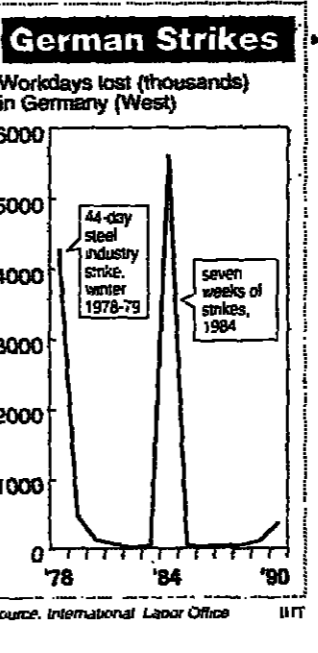
Russian Plan May  
Disarm SDI Foes

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune  
Moscow's shift to support for anti-missile defenses is a turning point in the diplomacy of nuclear weapons, even though the leadership of Russia is determined to bargain hard about the exact conditions for its support of a U.S.-led program, Western officials said Friday.

Kiosk  
Argentina to Open Files on Nazis  
General News  
Business/Finance

Germans Vote for Steel Strike

Reuters  
DORTMUND, Germany — Steelworkers in the IG Metall union voted overwhelmingly in favor of unified Germany's first major strike on Friday, a union spokesman said.



America's Cup Yachts Set Sail for Sales

By Angus Phillips  
Washington Post Service  
SAN DIEGO — "The America's Cup isn't about making money," said the New Zealand yacht designer Bruce Farr not too many years ago. "It's about spending money."



The Spirit of Australia heading upwind, showing off the advertising that is permitted on America's Cup boats for the first time.

WORLD BRIEFS

12,000 Sri Lankans Missing, UN Says

COLOMBO (Reuters) — A United Nations human rights team has blamed Sri Lankan police forces, the army and rightist death squads for the thousands of disappearances that have given the country the highest number of missing people of 40 countries surveyed.

30 White Teachers Leave Township

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — South African education authorities temporarily withdrew more than 30 white teachers from a black township school on Friday after violence flared in black areas around Johannesburg.

Salvador Army Set for Civilian Rule

SAN SALVADOR (Combined Dispatches) — With a cease-fire in El Salvador's civil war set for Saturday, the legislature has approved constitutional changes putting the army and police under civilian authority.

Yugoslavia Presses Serbs on UN Plan

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Yugoslav and Serbian leaders met Friday with Serbian hard-liners from Croatia to try to persuade them to accept the deployment of 10,000 UN peacekeeping troops in Yugoslavia.

Andorra Legislature Dissolves Itself

ANDORRA LA VELLA, Andorra (AP) — A government commission met in emergency session to schedule elections, a day after the parliament of this tiny principality dissolved itself.

No Other Tank Ships, Germans Say

BONN (AP) — The German government said Friday it had no indication that any other German ships were used to transport Czechoslovak tanks to Syria.

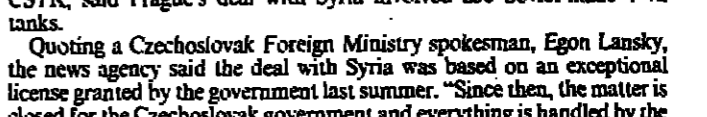
For the Record

An IRA car bomb wounded three people Friday and heavily damaged the center of the Northern Ireland market town of Dungannon, the police said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Customs stations were closed Friday at Heathrow, London's main airport, as customs officials joined civil servants in a 24-hour strike.

The Weather



Austria Arrests 3 In Plan to Attack Kuwait Target

VIENNA — Austrian police have arrested three men suspected of preparing an attack on a Kuwait target in Austria and seized explosives and weapons, a top police official said on Friday.

U.S. Urges South Asia Atom Pact

NEW DELHI — The chief U.S. disarmament official urged India and Pakistan on Friday to conclude a nuclear arms control agreement for stability in what he said was one of the world's most volatile and dangerous regions.

U.S. Urges South Asia Atom Pact

Pakistan, like India, has a very advanced nuclear industry," said Ronald F. Lehman, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

U.S. Urges South Asia Atom Pact

The two neighbors signed an agreement a year ago aimed at banning attacks on each other's nuclear plants.

U.S. Urges South Asia Atom Pact

"We welcome the dialogue they have begun, but most of the rest of the world has gone far beyond that," Mr. Lehman said.

U.S. Urges South Asia Atom Pact

In the matter of nuclear controls, he said, "South Asia is lagging behind the rest of the world."

U.S. Urges South Asia Atom Pact

The United States and Pakistan have proposed a five-nation conference to discuss a nuclear-free zone in South Asia. Russia and China have agreed to join in, but India has hesitated.

U.S. Urges South Asia Atom Pact

Speaking at a press conference after conferring with Defense Minister Shrihar Pawar and Foreign Secretary Jitendra Nath Dixit, Mr. Lehman said that India still had reservations, but a "lot of thinking is going on" in the Indian government.

U.S. Urges South Asia Atom Pact

He said that the idea of a conference need not be the only way to assure a nonnuclear subcontinent. Mr. Lehman's high-profile visit was further evidence that in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union, nuclear proliferation was becoming a top security priority for the United States.

U.S. Urges South Asia Atom Pact

"We need discipline. We need to shoot people on the spot for crimes," she said.

U.S. Urges South Asia Atom Pact

She said she had no doubt about who the criminals are: the "cooperatives," the new private traders.

U.S. Urges South Asia Atom Pact

"They're crooks," she said. "Speculators. They're buying up all the food."

U.S. Urges South Asia Atom Pact

And, almost by rote, she added, "We'll all die soon."

U.S. Urges South Asia Atom Pact

In shops on Mzhaysk's main street, warm, fresh bread was plentiful. Other staples are sold only to residents and then in limited quantities — a pound of flour per month, two pounds of sugar, some macaroni and split peas.

In the Provinces, Yeltsin's Changes Mainly Feed Resentment

By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Staff Writer MOZHAYSK, Russia — The decrees and debates of Moscow, its revolutions and counter-revolutions, have always seemed light-years away from this provincial farming center.

At the same time, many townspeople appeared to be suffering severe privations. And the economic changes, filtering through a powerful bureaucracy that is still in place, have taken on an "Alice in Wonderland" quality in many cases.

Arzhakova, 56. "We need discipline. We need to shoot people on the spot for crimes." She said she had no doubt about who the criminals are: the "cooperatives," the new private traders.

Why not lower the prices? "We can't," answered Mrs. Koshonovskaya, who like every shop worker in Mzhaysk is still a state employee. "The supplier sets the price."

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Russian Nuclear Official Says Arms Scientists Remain Under Control

MOSCOW — The head of Russia's nuclear arms program said Friday that security services were keeping a close rein on top scientists, and he dismissed fears that they were being lured with offers of money by foreign powers.

charge of Russia's human rights effort launched a strong attack on abuses in his homeland and vowed that Russia would no longer turn a blind eye to violations abroad.



An elderly man in Minsk, the Belarussian capital, trying to stretch his rubles by reselling bread.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

- AMSTERDAM: CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH... INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF AMSTERDAM...
BRUSSELS: INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF BRUSSELS...
FRANKFURT: CHRIST THE KING...
MUNICH: INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH...
PARIS AND SUBURBS: THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL...
MONTRE CARLO: INT'L FELLOWSHIP...
ST. PAULI: INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN CHURCH...
EUROPEAN BAPTIST CONVENTION...
ATHENS: TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH...
BERLIN: INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH...
MADRID: IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH...
AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN...

U.S. Urges South Asia Atom Pact

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Advertisement for 'Karam al-Tahel' featuring a stylized logo and text in Arabic script.

As Democrats Gauge the Damage to Clinton, Some Long for a Fresh Champion



Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa joking with Hillary Clinton, the wife of one of Mr. Harkin's rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas. They were at a Washington event honoring the party chairman, Ronald H. Brown.

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — These are jittery days for the Democrats, as they monitor the vital signs of Governor Bill Clinton's campaign and watch the horizon for indications of a new candidate.

Mr. Clinton's allies say he is through the worst of the "feeding frenzy" following published allegations that he conducted an affair with a cabaret singer for 12 years. The governor's campaign asserts that the candidate is back on track after he denied the singer's accusations.

George Stephanopoulos, deputy campaign manager for Mr. Clinton, said, "Look at the facts: The fact is, at the height of the scandal Clinton raised almost half a million dollars in three days and received public endorsements from a host of public officials, while the polls either held steady or rose in New Hampshire."

But Democrats are still worriedly trying to assess the damage, and almost inevitably some Democrats are wondering whether other candidates will enter the race. Spokesmen for the potential candidates most often speculated about, including Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Senator Al Gore of Tennessee, dismiss the notion that they are reconsidering a race.

In a typical response, Jack DeVore, a spokesman for Mr. Bentsen, said, "He has declined, when asked, to join in any of the speculation."

Mr. DeVore added, "He has consistently been getting a lot of calls, and yes, the number of calls has increased." Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York reiterated this week that state budget difficulties continued to preclude his joining the race.

Mr. Gephardt is a favorite of many party insiders, because of his experience in the 1988 campaign and his message of economic nationalism. But spokesmen say he is planning to run for re-election to the Congress this year, although he did not seem to close the door completely on a presidential candidacy during an interview with NBC television this week.

The other campaigns are moving to quash the notion that a late-entry strategy could work. The campaign of Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska recently prepared a memorandum that outlined how difficult it would be for a candidate to enter the race at this point.

Any new candidate would face formidable hurdles: By the end of January, filing deadlines will have passed in 18 states, which produce 40 percent of the pledged delegates to the convention, according to the Democratic National Committee.

By the time the New Hampshire primary is over, filing deadlines will have passed in 27 states, covering nearly 60 percent of the pledged delegates, those who are chosen on the basis of primary and caucus results and are committed to particular candidates.

Still, Thomas E. Donilon, who was a delegate hunter for both Walter F. Mondale in 1984 and President Jimmy Carter in 1980, said a late entry, although unlikely, was "certainly not impossible." And Ronald H. Brown, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said, "It's never too late, but I think that speculation is being grossly overstated."

In fact, all the talk may be only a sign of an unsettled race. Mr. Clinton has presented Quayle Hunch: Cuomo to Win The Democratic Nomination

WASHINGTON — Vice President Dan Quayle said Friday that it was his hunch that New York's governor, Mario M. Cuomo, will be the Democratic presidential nominee, an aide reported. Mr. Cuomo says he will not run.

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U.S. Prison Surveys of Chronic Offenders Show That Crime Runs in the Family

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service
BOSTON — More than half of all juvenile delinquents imprisoned in state institutions and more than a third of adult criminals in local jails and state prisons have immediate family members who have also been incarcerated, according to figures compiled by the U.S. Justice Department.

Leading criminologists say these statistics are the first that show how prevalent it is for criminals to have close family members who are convicted criminals.

Some of the criminologists say that the data provide striking evidence for the theory that criminality tends to run in families, particularly those of more violent criminals.

But the studies do not answer the long debate over whether it is the environment or genetic predisposition that makes a person a criminal.

The data were put together in three studies by Allen Beck, a demographer with the Bureau of Justice Statistics, a branch of the Justice Department that gathers statistics on crime and prisoners.

"These are stunning statistics," said Richard J. Herrnstein, a professor of psychology at Harvard University and an expert on the causes of crime.

"A criminal is made when the mother drinks and smokes or uses drugs and causes her baby to grow up with a learning disorder," a problem that helps lead to delinquency, she said. "A criminal is made when a 3-year-old isn't given consistent discipline, or a 7-year-old doesn't get help with his homework because the parents are not good parents."

Recent studies have shown that disciplinary problems in school and low achievement in class are strong predictors of delinquency.

"You don't learn to become a criminal only at 17 when someone teaches you to steal a car," she said.

The Justice Department data show that the most serious offenders among juvenile delinquents — those confined to long terms in closed, or high-security, state-operated institutions — had the highest percentage of relatives who had been incarcerated, at 52 percent.

Of the delinquents in these institutions, 25 percent said they had a father who had been incarcerated at some time; 25 percent said they had a brother or sister who had been incarcerated; 9 percent said they had a mother who had been imprisoned, and 13 percent listed another relative who had been in prison.

Mr. Beck said the study was based on a representative sample of 2,621 of the 25,000 delinquents confined in high-security state institutions nationwide in 1987. These youths constitute the most violent juvenile delinquents. Less serious juvenile offenders are sent to privately operated institutions or open public institutions.

The two other studies by Mr. Beck were also based on representative samples. The second found that 35 percent of about 400,000 predominantly adult inmates in city and county jails have close relatives who have been incarcerated. The third found that 37 percent of the 771,000 inmates in state prisons have an immediate family member who has been imprisoned.

The move gives settlers — who have periodically launched vigilante reprisals in response to Arab violence — greater policing powers in the West Bank. But the army asserted that the activated reservists would be subject to military discipline and tighter official control.

"Once they are called up they will be obligated to abide by the army's rules of engagement, they will be briefed by senior officers and be under their responsibility," said the military spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Moshe Fogel.

The formation of the quick-reaction teams was ordered by the senior military commander in the West Bank, Brigadier General Dani Yatom, who also ordered the creation of civil guard units manned by settlers to patrol inside their communities.

The formation of the civil guard, attached to police stations in large settlements, was recently approved by the government. The measures widen the official authority, granted to the settlers.

Israel Will Mobilize Settlers Army Vows Tight Control Over New West Bank Squads

By New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Under pressure to respond to a series of shootings in the occupied territories, the army said Friday that it would mobilize groups of Jewish settlers in the West Bank as military squads in case of future attacks.

A military spokesman confirmed reports that the army had formed "standby teams" of settlers who would be activated as reserve soldiers to set up roadblocks and cordon off areas after an attack.

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They follow a protest campaign by Jews in the occupied territories who have demanded a tough military response to a spate of shootings since late October in which four Israelis have been killed.

Critics of the settlers said their mobilization to man military checkpoints was a dangerous step toward the creation of private armies in the West Bank.

"The minute the issue is a squad of settlers with a local commander of its own, this is no longer the Israel Defense Forces, but a local militia," the Tel Aviv daily Ha'aretz commented in an editorial.

Jewish settlers in the occupied territories are permitted to carry weapons for self-defense, and many perform reserve military duty in regional defense units, guarding settlements and military installations.

Mr. Kouba, the other main spokesman in the capital, all of the paramilitary troops had been withdrawn by late afternoon, and there were no reports of trouble.

At least one person was killed and eight were wounded Wednesday in the east Algiers suburb of Bacharha.

Security forces said they had gone to stop a political meeting at a mosque only to be met by 300 protesters throwing stones.

Witnesses said that the police went to arrest the local preacher. Warning shots were fired around the Sunna mosque on Jan. 34 to disperse militants who were defying the ban on street gatherings.

Witnesses said that scores of security forces fired in the streets as Islamic Front supporters from other mosques tried to link up with those leaving the Sunna mosque.

The Front supporters from elsewhere had earlier asked police to let those inside, who apparently feared arrest, leave freely.

Plainclothes police fired some shots toward apartment buildings in the Bab El-Oued quarter, an Islamic Front stronghold. The police kept roads under surveillance.

Algiers Police Fire on Crowd

Algiers — Security forces opened fire Friday near an Algerian mosque to prevent Islamic fundamentalists from gathering after weekly prayers, witnesses said.

Security forces said that eight people were wounded, including a policeman, and that 15 people had been arrested for "incitement" to hold banned meetings and for disobedience, the official Algerian press agency, APS, reported.

Ambulances moved in and out of the Bab El-Oued neighborhood during at least 45 minutes of sporadic shooting outside the Sunna mosque there.

Fundamentalist militants fled the area, chased by riot police, witnesses said.

The police later pulled back. In the tense political climate that is now reigning in Algiers, leading members of the Islamic Salvation Front, which was denied victory in the country's halted general election, urged restraint on their supporters.

Radouane Achir, installed by the Front on Friday as the mosque's permanent imam, told worshippers to avoid any provocation and to remain patient while waiting for orders.

Algeria's army-backed leadership has banned street gatherings and said that politics in mosques will no longer be tolerated.

Security forces had clamped a cordon round the Sunna mosque, one of two main mosques in Algiers and a meeting place used by the Front to spread its demand for an Islamic state.

Witnesses said that scores of security forces fired in the streets as Islamic Front supporters from other mosques tried to link up with those leaving the Sunna mosque.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Wasting Yew Trees Used Against Cancer

Nearly a year ago the federal government recognized the Pacific yew as the most valuable tree in American forests because it yields a rare cancer-fighting drug.

But the precious bark is still being burned as scrap and discarded to rot on the forest floor in wasteful logging operations in Washington and Oregon, The New York Times reports. The bark can be processed to yield taxol, considered highly effective in the treatment of ovarian and breast cancer.

F. Dale Robertson, chief of the U.S. Forest Service, said measures to conserve the yew are "a crash program and we haven't quite worked out all the defects yet." It takes up to 60 pounds (about 30 kilograms) of bark from the slow-growing yew trees to provide enough taxol to treat a single cancer patient for one year.

Last year, more than 800,000 pounds (364,000 kilograms) of bark was collected, the most ever. That was enough to treat about 13,000 patients. The American Cancer Society estimates that about 12,500 women will die of ovarian cancer this year, and 45,000 will die of breast cancer.

The drug also has shown promise for treating lung cancer, which kills 143,000 people a year in the United States.

Short Takes Hawaii, not Florida, is the U.S. state farthest south. The Washington Post notes that Alaska holds the other directional records: It is the farthest north, the farthest west and the farthest east. East? Yes, the Aleutian Islands cross the 180th meridian, which divides west from east. The International Date Line zig-zags far east to include all of Siberia and zig-zags far west to include all of Alaska.

Shorter Takes: Although R.H. Macy & Co. has filed for bankruptcy, a spokesman says that the department-store chain's Thanksgiving Day parade down Fifth Avenue, a New York tradition for generations, "will go on" this year as usual.

In St. Paul, Minnesota, Pedro Diaz Ramirez, 26, released after serving time on a petty theft charge, strolled out of jail, climbed into an empty police van and fled nearby and drove off. Police shot out the tires and after a chase he was back in jail.

Checkout Channel Eases Waiting in Line The Checkout Channel, an alternative to peering at the tabloid weeklies while standing in line at the supermarket, made its debut this week with a version of Cable News Network tailored for shoppers.

The venture is the latest of CNN's unconventional outlets, and more may be on the way. In addition to televisions in households, CNN can be seen in airports, jetliners, schools and motion picture theaters.

The Checkout Channel features rapid-fire news and features transmitted via satellite to television sets mounted over supermarket checkout counters. CNN said advertising space is 80 percent sold out. It pays the stores a fee — unspecified — to house the sets.

At a supermarket in Atlanta, customers said it was a pleasant diversion. "Something to do while waiting in line," said Steve Lesley, Sherrill Mobley said, "I think it's a great distraction for me crazy," she said. "The same commercials over and over."

Arthur Higbee

Tyson Trial: His Accuser Challenged

By Phil Berger
New York Times Service
INDIANAPOLIS — Mike Tyson's defense attorney, Vincent Fuller, attempted Friday to challenge the assertion of the fighter's accuser that Mr. Tyson raped her this past July 19 at a hotel here.

On cross examination of the woman, Mr. Fuller sought to show inconsistencies in the accounts the 18-year-old beauty queen had given of the events that led to the alleged rape.

While Mr. Fuller was able to unfold conflicting statements by the woman regarding the details of what happened that night, the impact of these contradictions seemed limited.

Mr. Fuller's other tack on cross examination was to raise questions about the accuser's awareness of what was going to happen when she left her hotel room at about 1:45 A.M. to meet Mr. Tyson, and what her motives were.

He asked her, for instance, why she had sat on the edge of the bed rather than on a couch or chair when Mr. Tyson beckoned her into the bedroom of his hotel suite.

"Because you can't see the TV from there," she said.

By the accuser's account, Mr. Tyson had asked her into the bedroom to look at television.

"Come on in, I want to talk to you a second," she quoted Mr. Tyson as saying. "I mean, I was fooled. I look back now and say I was stupid. But that doesn't leave a reason for him to do to me what he did."

The accuser said that while she and Mr. Tyson were seated on the bed, he told her, "You're turning me on."

Soon after, the woman testified she told Mr. Tyson she had to use the bathroom. More than once Mr. Fuller asked if she had the opportunity at that point — just before the alleged rape — to walk out of Mr. Tyson's suite.

"You did not go out the door of the parlor, right?" she said Mr. Fuller. "No," said the accuser.

In other cross examination, the woman said that when she agreed to join Mr. Tyson, she had expected they would make the rounds of late-night parties.

In anticipation of that, she said, she had brought a camera to take photos of the celebrities she hoped to encounter.

"He said we'd go around Indianapolis and talk," she said Mr. Tyson. "I thought that meant those parties — that we'd see people and take their pictures."

Mr. Fuller asked if she had hoped to establish a relationship with Mr. Tyson. "There was always the hope," she said. "But I had my camera with me. That's what I most wanted."

Miyazawa Assures Bush: 'We Will Deliver' on Trade

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Trying to smooth over tensions in the American-Japanese trade relationship after President George Bush's trip to Japan this month, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa has assured Mr. Bush that Japan will make good on its promises to import more American products.

The two met Thursday shortly after Mr. Bush arrived in New York for a special session of the United Nations Security Council.

As they were being photographed in a suite at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, Mr. Miyazawa made a point of turning to reporters and declaring, "Let me tell Mr. President, to all the audience that we will deliver all we promised you."

He added, "There will be no misunderstanding about it." Since Mr. Bush returned from Japan, there have been questions about whether the Japanese would carry through on promises to buy more American automobiles, auto parts and other products. The White House has pointed to those promises as the central achievement of what has been viewed as a diplomatically inconclusive and politically damaging presidential trip.

Japanese Work Hours Declined 2% Last Year

TOKYO — The average Japanese put in 2,016 hours at work last year, down 2 percent from the previous year, the Labor Ministry said Friday.

The ministry said that in 1989, the latest figures available, Americans put in an average of 1,957 hours a year, compared with 1,638 in West Germany. It was the biggest drop in Japan since 1974, when average working hours fell 3.5 percent, and it was mainly the result of overtime cuts, a spokesman said.

Administration officials declined to comment on the scope or intent of the policy. A surge in the number of Haitians fleeing by boat recently and a deteriorating political climate in Haiti have apparently convinced the administration that hopes for a political solution in Haiti have all but disappeared, at least in the short term.

U.S. to Consider Refugee Cases in Haiti

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — In a shift in policy on Haitian exiles, the Bush administration has announced that beginning immediately Haitians will be able to apply for refugee status at the U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince for direct resettlement in the United States.

The procedure, being used for the first time in peacetime for a non-Communist country, makes Haitians who believe they are in danger of persecution eligible for a new category of legal immigration. The United States has similar programs only in Vietnam, Cuba and the former Soviet Union.

Administration officials declined to comment on the scope or intent of the policy. A surge in the number of Haitians fleeing by boat recently and a deteriorating political climate in Haiti have apparently convinced the administration that hopes for a political solution in Haiti have all but disappeared, at least in the short term.

The program is not likely to benefit the thousands seeking to flee Haiti. Refugee organizations and members of Congress have been told that the program is intended to bring no more than 300 Haitians to the United States initially. These places will be reserved for former political prisoners or people in imminent danger of persecution, said Arthur C. Helton, who heads a refugee program for the Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights.

Those most in peril are assumed to be political figures or members of the administration of the deposed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Taking them out of Haiti now appears to be "an admission that conditions have deteriorated to perhaps an irretrievable point," Mr. Helton said.

No details were available on how the process would work, said Joseph Snyder, the State Department spokesman who made the announcement. Some officials are fearful that the American Embassy in Port-au-Prince, which is down to a skeleton staff, will be overwhelmed by Haitians seeking refuge.

Jocelyn McCalla, the executive director of the National Coalition for Haitian Refugees, said the policy would not help poor Haitians stranded far from the capital. Public transportation is limited by a lack of fuel because of an embargo against the military regime. In any case, the executive director said, those trying to reach the embassy would be vulnerable, because their intent would be obvious.

The decision creates a new status available to Haitians. Under a 1980 law, refugees can proceed directly to the United States with legal standing that requires no further petitions. Only those who reach American soil without legal standing but with a stated fear of persecution may apply for asylum.

Haitians now at the United States naval base in Guantanamo, Cuba, who qualify for temporary entry to the United States to apply for asylum may be turned down and deported. Refugees, as defined legally in this instance, may not. This process has been most recently applied to Vietnamese. The new policy appears to be a response not only to increasing political violence in Haiti but also to a concern that many thousands more are preparing to flee Haiti in unsafe boats.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Finding Cash for Peace

Ending 20 years of civil war in Cambodia was an extraordinary achievement. But three months after an agreement was signed with great fanfare in Paris, the cease-fire is fraying and peacekeeping forces are not expected to be deployed before April.

Justifies their inclusion — and the larger contributions that would accompany it. Economic realities may force the issue. The United States has fallen inexorably in arrears. Russia, heir to the Soviet Union's obligations, has also slipped behind.

Keep Pressing Beijing

The unhappy fact is that China is working its way back from the obliquity it drew for the Beijing massacre of 1989. Some countries, especially in Asia, were unperturbed from the start to see Chinese soldiers gun down unarmed democracy marchers.

With accepted human rights standards. On Beijing's human rights policies, the Bush style has been to impose lesser sanctions quietly (though the president himself criticized China's "dictatorship" in December) and the congressional style to threaten greater sanctions publicly.

Now Apply Bush's Ideas

President George Bush has adopted three splendid principles for squeezing down \$300-billion-a-year defense budgets. If only he would now follow them.

The general has a point: To demobilize too rapidly could destroy capability and esprit. But the base force was conceived before the Soviet Union's collapse. Compare its components with present-day realities.

Other Comment

State of the Presidency
George Bush bet his presidency Tuesday on an upkick in the economy before Election Day. Yet compared to what his Democratic foes are proposing, his State of the Union address was a modest beginning.

President Bush's restatement of America's unflinching will to abide by its alliances, protect freedom and ensure peace, enables its friends to rest assured that their combined search for peace and liberty will bear fruit.

Money Talks and the World Changes

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Five years from now, historians will scan this week's events and say they snapped into focus, briefly yet sharply, the future of world politics. That future was barely glimpsed in President George Bush's mostly backward-looking State of the Union address. But it was splashed all over the newspapers.

coming together on using aid to stem the expected flow of nuclear know-how from the ex-Soviet states. The idea is to pay former Soviet nuclear scientists and technicians to stay put and help dismantle Soviet nuclear arms and fix decaying nuclear power plants.

Clinton: Saved by the Press's Attack of Good Sense

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — It may not look it, but amid the comic mix of triviality and titillation that passes for the presidential campaign, there is hope. The press, no longer piously denying its role as arbiter of all scandal, is slowly evolving some rules to govern the game.

Clinton's bad luck was to have been the first. The Ginsburg Rule may have saved Bill Clinton. This time the issue is adultery, and, lucky for Mr. Clinton, Gary Hart went first.

long time ago in a galaxy far, far away, then it is a minor political trespass. All things considered, it is a reasonable line to draw. Most interesting, however, is not where it is drawn but how. The Clinton affair, whatever else it is, is a great study in the sociology of the press.

Europe's Far Right: No Weight or Vision

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There is a real far right in Europe today, but also an artificial one inflated by its enemies. The real far right possesses the saving grace of brainlessness. It is visceral, reactive, xenophobic — but has no vision to offer, no program to make people dream, no interpretation of history to make men act.

ment. President Francois Mitterrand, at electorally delicate moments, has repeatedly made proposals (on immigration liberalization, foreigners' vote in local elections and so on) sure to drive conservative voters toward the National Front and thereby weaken the parties of the moderate right, which are his real threat.



A Crescendo of Doom Just as Recovery Chimes In

By Stephen S. Roach

NEW YORK — Think back to the mid-1970s. The U.S. economy was supposed to have been beaten into lasting submission by an oil shock that launched the Great Inflation.

more solid case for recovery in 1992 than there was in 1991. For one thing, it will take time for the Federal Reserve's dramatic easing in monetary policy in December to work its way through the system.

initial blows of white-collar shock should shortly begin to subside. As the majority of these workers realize that their livelihoods remain intact, they will breathe a sign of relief and open their eyes to the reality of lower interest rates, reduced inflation and the likelihood of a tax cut.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: France in Isolation

PARIS — France, which espoused the principles of Free Trade in 1860, to-day closes her frontiers to foreign products, and takes a position in the van of Protection. She now assumes in European commerce the role hitherto played by Germany, which on her part now seeks to attract to herself the foreign trade rejected by France.

1942: Giving Up Malaya

SINGAPORE — [From our New York edition:] Jungle-fight British imperialists gave up the light in Malaya today [Jan. 31], withdrew to the little island of Singapore and prepared for a long and wasting siege in a desperate bid to hold this last bit of the Malay barrier until reinforcements arrive to reverse the tide of Japanese conquest.

1917: Berlin's Last Card

NEW YORK — Germany has played her last card and placed herself outside of all laws and far beyond the place of civilization by proclaiming her intention to pursue her submarine warfare to its extreme limits, according to neutral as well as belligerent

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Correction

A New York Times editorial about the safety of breast implant surgery, published Jan. 9 in the International Herald Tribune, includes the sentence, "Nor, finally, was the FDA aware of a 1977 memo in which a marketing executive admitted that he misled plastic surgeons by assuring them 'with crossed fingers' that Dow had an active safety study in progress." The reference to the executive of Dow

Coming Corp. apparently originated with an Associated Press report. The AP since has issued a correction, stating that the executive, Chuck Leach, was referring not to safety studies on the implants, but specifically to whether bleeding from the implant could be responsible for a phenomenon known as capsule contracture. Mr. Leach said the reference to "crossed fingers" meant only that he hoped the company would continue to build on research into capsule contracture.

مكاتبنا في القاهرة

FRANCE: Habash Detained

(Continued from page 1)

Paris. He flew from Tunis on a French Red Cross airplane that had been sent to transport him.

There was some confusion about the exact status of Mr. Habash's health.

When the Palestine Liberation Organization sought permission to bring him to France, Mr. Habash was described as having suffered a stroke.

But on Friday, Mr. Habash's wife, Helga, said in an interview at the hospital with Radio France International that her husband was in Paris for a "normal checkup," which was not supposed to have been publicized.

She said she was surprised to be greeted by journalists upon her arrival with her husband Wednesday night, and she called the controversy a "well-orchestrated" plan to embarrass the Palestinians and the PLO.

Abraham Souss, the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Paris, said after visiting Mr. Habash on Friday at the hospital that the senior Palestinian official, who is widely viewed as the highest-ranking PLO official after Yasser Arafat, would not answer any questions.

Mr. Souss said that Mr. Habash was a "guest" of France.

"He came to France after an agreement between the PLO and France and he must leave France with dignity when his state of health has improved and he can travel," Mr. Souss said.

As all parties caught in the affair tried to justify their actions, the French Red Cross issued a statement.

To our readers in Vienna: You can now receive the IHF hand delivered to your home or office on the day of publication.



Alfred Habash outside the French Consulate in East Jerusalem on Friday, where he went to discuss the detention of his cousin.

Alfred Habash outside the French Consulate in East Jerusalem on Friday, where he went to discuss the detention of his cousin.

those pushing for the continued detention of Mr. Habash. Mr. Bianco described the Palestinian on Friday as "one of the masters of international terrorism who must answer before the courts for a whole series of affairs."

The aides who left office on Thursday over the affair were Georges Dutoit, the head of the French Red Cross, who stepped down as advisor to Mr. Mitterrand; Francois Scherer, secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry; Bernard Kessedjian, chief of staff to Mr. Dumas; and Christian Vigoroux, chief of staff to Interior Minister Philippe Marchand.

UN: Yeltsin Asks U.S. for Global Shield Against Nuclear Attack, Bush Praises Peace Efforts

(Continued from page 1)

focus on nuclear disarmament and Russia's economic emergency.

Mr. Yeltsin, making his first major appearance at an international gathering since taking over as Russia's first democratic leader, said at the United Nations that he wanted a global anti-missile shield, based on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative and incorporating Russian high technology.

"I think the time has come to consider creating a global system for protection of the world community," he said. "It could be based on a reorientation of the U.S. Strategic Defense system to make use of high technologies developed in Russia's defense complex."

Then, in a comment that underscored how dramatically the world has changed, he said, "Russia considers the United States and the West not as mere partners but rather as allies."

Asked before the session whether Russia was prepared to agree to a White House call for big cuts in its land-based missile force, outfitted with multiple warheads, Mr. Yeltsin said, "We would agree."

He gave no details but his spokesman, Pavel Voschovanov, said at a news briefing, "Russia is prepared to go as far as complete liquidation of multiple-warhead missiles."

But he said there were two obstacles: reciprocal steps by "our partners in negotiations" and disposal of nuclear waste.

In his speech, Mr. Bush pledged to pursue "the search for common ground" on further nuclear arms reductions with Mr. Yeltsin.

He also lauded his support to a more vigorous peacemaking role for the United Nations and acknowledged its role in promoting peace in conflicts around the world, from El Salvador to Yugoslavia. He said the United Nations stood at "a moment of new beginnings" and he pledged that the United States would do its utmost to support the world organization.

Mr. Mitterrand said the world was looking for "signposts" as a guide to safety in an era of "disorder and unpredictability."

The only constant today is change," Mr. Mitterrand said.

He made the first concrete pledge at the meeting when he said France was prepared to give the Security Council as many as 2,000 troops to help in peacekeeping operations on 48 hours' notice.

Thwarted by the Cold War for more than 40 years, the Security Council took on a more active role last year when it authorized force to end Iraq's occupation of Kuwait.

The one-day meeting was to end with a declaration of renewed commitment to collective security, nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament. The declaration also was to ask Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali, who has been in office only a month, to find ways of preventing crises and of enhancing the United Nations' capacity for peacemaking and peacekeeping.

Mr. Bush's schedule of meetings was to be highlighted by a session late Friday with Mr. Li, his first since the prime minister oversaw the June 1989 crackdown in Beijing.

A senior U.S. official said Thursday that the meeting would focus on human rights, trade and nuclear nonproliferation.

Sources in Washington said Mr. Li was expected to formalize a pledge to abide by an international agreement to curb the spread of ballistic missiles. This could be a vital contribution to U.S. peacemaking efforts in the Middle East since Syria is hoping to acquire modern missiles from China.

If Mr. Li made such a commitment, the Bush administration could lift a ban on the export of high technology to China.

In his UN speech, Mr. Li did not mention the 1989 crackdown, but praised China's "political stability" and stressed that nations should not interfere with one another's domestic affairs. (Reuters AP)

SHIFT: Russia Wants SDI

(Continued from page 1)

sensors — the U.S. plan — to ground-based facilities of the sort that were developed in the Soviet facilities now controlled by Russia.

The proposed U.S. system, now called global protection against limited nuclear strikes, is a much smaller version of the Strategic Defense Initiative launched by President Ronald Reagan in 1983.

Instead of space-based weapons capable of providing an impenetrable dome for the United States, current plans call for sensors in space, with interceptor rockets on the ground, that could destroy a small number of missiles.

This is calculated to provide substantial protection against anything short of a massive attack.

That protection, based on early detection from space of a missile launch anywhere, could cover any country that had interceptor missiles capable of receiving the electronic early warning.

It would function like a vastly improved version of the Patriot missiles.

U.S. plans to build the system, which could blunt a nuclear strike by any country except the major nuclear powers, is seen by strategists in Washington and Moscow as a factor that might make it less attractive for countries to invest in nuclear arms that are liable to prove useless.

U.S. Says China Commits Array of Rights Abuses

The State Department said Friday that Chinese authorities engage in a wide array of serious human rights abuses, including torture, religious repression and mistreatment of suspected criminals.

"China's human rights practices remained repressive, falling far short of internationally accepted norms," the department said in its annual report on human rights conditions around the world.

The report was released shortly before President George Bush was to meet with the Chinese prime minister, Li Peng, in New York as part of a conclave of leaders of UN Security Council members.

Officials said release of the report on Friday was unrelated to the meeting with Mr. Li because Congress has mandated that the reports be completed each year on Jan. 31.

The report covers the rights situation in more than 160 countries but most of the focus this year was on China because of strong sentiment in support of loosening U.S. ties with the Chinese.

On China, the report said serious rights violations include "persistent abuses in Tibet, documented cases of torture and mistreatment of those accused of crimes, and the repression of Catholics and Protestants who refused to affiliate with officially sponsored religious organizations."

The report was especially critical of conditions in Chinese penal institutions.

"The emphasis on obtaining confessions leads to widespread abuses, particularly in detention centers," the report said. "Former detainees have reported the use of cattle prods, electrodes, prolonged periods of solitary confinement, and incommunicado detention, beatings, shackles, and other forms of abuse against detained women and men."

"Both before and after trial, prisoners are subject to severe pressure to confess their errors," it said. "Despite official media and court reports that indicate that coerced confessions have led to erroneous convictions, the fact that a confession was coerced does not in itself prevent or invalidate a conviction."

EXPORTS: Chinese Missile Sales

(Continued from page 1)

proliferation experts have expressed growing concern, however, that China is circumventing the spirit of missile-control agreements by selling missile parts. Such transfers are significant because developing countries can assemble the parts and, in some cases, market the technology themselves.

"These transfers would help both Syria and Pakistan develop a manufacturing capability for their own missiles and would even allow them to proliferate missiles to other countries," said Gary Millhollin, director of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control, a private group.

"It happens at the very time that China is promising to change its behavior."

A Pentagon official acknowledged the limitations of the missile control guidelines, saying they were "a way to keep a lid on things, but not strictly control" proliferation.

U.S. intelligence reports over the past few years have also shown that China has discussed the possible sale of M-9 missiles to Iran with Tehran officials.

Launchers and M-11 training missiles were delivered to Pakistan last year, despite Beijing's pledges not to sell medium-range missiles in the Middle East and Southwest Asia.

ATTACK: Assault on Enclave

(Continued from page 1)

seaking missile Armenia says the helicopter was a military craft that crashed after ammunition on board caught fire and exploded.

Prague, Europe's leading security forum decided Friday to send a fact-finding team to report on the conflict, news agencies reported.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe ordered the team to report back within three weeks on the Nagorno-Karabakh strife.

Its decision marked the first attempt of the expanded 48-member organization to intervene in a conflict within the former Soviet Union. Armenia, Azerbaijan and eight other former Soviet republics joined the security conference on Thursday.

"The new initiative today is to try and bring the matter urgently within the CSCE. The fact-finding mission is a step to try to achieve that," Britain's minister of state at the Foreign Office, Douglas Hogg, said.

Senior officials would examine the team's report and consider what further steps should be taken, he said. (AFP, Reuters)

Table with columns: Fund Name, Country, Value, etc. Includes sections for International Funds, Short-Term Funds, and various regional funds.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.

ART

Saturday-Sunday, February 1-2, 1992, Page 6

The Winding Road to Impressionism

ONDON — Each generation has its own perception of art. In the three rooms that were opened to the public at the National Gallery on Wednesday, a new story is forcefully told of what really happened at the time Impressionism was emerging.

SOUREN MELKIAN

stonism. Suddenly, its most famous advocates are shown to have had many more facets to their oeuvre. Far from marching single-mindedly in one direction, they meandered. They actually started by making 180-degree turnabouts.

Perhaps the most astounding contrast is that formed by Camille Pissarro's view of a country road near Louveciennes, where the artist lived in 1869-70, and the hillside landscape "La Côte des Boeufs à l'Ermitage," which he painted at Pontoise in 1877. The Louveciennes piece is a deeply Romantic picture reminiscent of Corot's understated manner.



"The Avenue, Sydenham," done by Camille Pissarro during a stay in England in 1870-71.

in the next two decades. So is, in some respects, the utterly different "Bathers at La Grenouillère" painted by him in 1869. Boats in bluish greens are firmly outlined in the left half, but the foliage and its reflections in the water, to the right, banded like color blobs, are as advanced as anything Kandinsky was to do around 1907-8 when teetering on the verge of pure abstraction.

There were other, unrelated, experiments. In 1872, Monet painted "Sailing Boats at Argenteuil," which is a study in subtle color balance — off-white with a mauish nuance for the water, off-white with a golden moonlike tinge in the sky. The dark zigzag of a ruffled reflection in the mirrorlike water emphasizes the daintiness of the pale hues. One detects here the same Japanese influence that was to inspire Henri Rivière's polychrome wood blocks and lithographs. Monet showed no further interest in this promising direction. That same year he reverted to the past. "The Small Arm of the Seine at Argenteuil," classically composed, with the diagonals crossing at the tip of a tree, is a deeply melancholy landscape drawing on Corot's heritage.

Degas, for his part, often stayed away from mainstream Impressionism. The portrait of his cousin Elena Carafa, painted in Naples in 1875, is a psychological study in the great European tradition. The face of the unattractive young woman with a pallid complexion looks at once intelligent, sad, slightly defiant, and full of the self-confidence that fortune and social position would inspire. The outline is precise, the palette dull — Impressionism seems light years away.

Nor does it have much to do with the

portrait of Hélène Rouart standing in her late father's study, her hands resting on the back of an armchair. Everything is recorded in detail. Behind her a landscape painted by Corot during his first trip to Italy hangs over a sketch by Ingres, now in the Louvre. At left, in a large glass case, a standing sarcophagus in polychrome wood and an early dynastic carving of a dignitary walking, both from Ancient Egypt, betray the vivid interest the painter took in antiquities. The palette of the portrait, with a lot of brown to it, is far removed from the colors one associates with Degas, Monet, and the rest.

In a small cabinet next to the large room devoted to Impressionism in the making and its wayward strains, there hangs a hitherto unknown study by Degas presented to the National Gallery a few months ago by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilmer. Datable to the mid-1860s it shows two elderly men peering at a newspaper under a magnifying glass. The portraits of Elena Carafa and Hélène Rouart, different as they may be, continue that early vein. It is as if they had been two Degas, the man who jumped in on the Impressionist bandwagon, and the artist who remained his own man, defying classification.

Perhaps the most gripping aspect of the new display is the hanging near Monet and Renoir of what might be termed "Alternative Impressionism." Gustave Courbet is thought of as a realist with a Romantic side. But in 1874, he painted a view of a choppy sea seen from the beach that does not quite fit that definition: A vast sky is filled with gray clouds rolling over a thin streak of orange hemming the horizon. The strand is in small, short strokes of

brown, pale yellow and other hues. This too is an Impressionism of sorts.

Most extraordinary of all is a somber desolate landscape in a cold stormy light done by Narcisse Diaz de la Peña in his last years of activity — he ceased to exhibit in 1869. A multitude of subtly modulated touches in grays, blues and greens enhance the lighter line of a brook. The sky is a masterpiece in gray, going back to Dutch painting of the 17th century via its English reinterpretation in the 18th. A blurred effect is carefully contrived. Impressionism? Not really, but rather something different running on parallel lines, showing Impressionism to have been not just the avant-garde reaction against academicism, but one facet of a broader trend that was irresistibly surging in European art as early as the 1830s. This much is established by the two marvelous small, sketchy landscapes done at that time by Théodore Rousseau in the Auvergne.

Some would even argue that it began as early as Caspar David Friedrich. His 1807 view of a Gothic church dimly rising out of a gray haze contrasting with gleaming snow in the foreground heralds the art of blurred light effects. Acquired by the National Gallery at Christie's in 1987, "Winter Landscape" was the object of a brilliant piece of investigation, establishing its autograph character. By the curator John Leighton. Its presence here, together with the Rousseaus, the Diaz, and a few more, puts the whole development of 19th-century art in a new perspective. By reshuffling its cards, the National Gallery has produced something as stimulating as a major international art show, with two substantial advantages. It costs less and can be seen anytime — which should not be an excuse for missing it.



Zoran Music: Self-portrait, 1948, and Ida, his wife, drawn two years later.

Zoran Music: Two Lives

Painting the Landscapes of Siena and Dachau

By Michael Gibson, International Herald Tribune

ROME — The life work of the Italian artist Zoran Music has been condensed into a deeply affecting display of about 70 paintings, including many of those inspired by his year of imprisonment in Dachau. The freshly stripped walls of the exhibition space at the Villa Medici provide a magnificent setting for Music's paintings.

Passing through these rooms one cannot help feeling that this Music, who has consistently stood outside trends and fashions, will remain among the lastingly significant artists of this century — an imposing spokesman of its perennial humanity.

Music, whose tall and sturdy frame remains unbowed at 82, was born in Slovenia, in 1909, in the then Austrian township of Gorizia which rather unexpectedly found itself in Italy at the end of World War I.

In the '30s Music studied in Zagreb under Ljubo Babić, a pupil of Franz von Stuck and, at Babić's urging, traveled to Madrid to discover the works of Goya, which he spent many days copying in the Prado.

The affinities between the two are certainly not apparent at first. What is there in common between Goya, that dark, tremendous thunderhead, rumbling with every form of calamity and of human distress; and the subdued chamber music so typical of the earlier period of Music's work — the paintings of the '50s and the '60s, which cast him as a Morandi of the outdoors, with the same low-key refinement, the same fidelity to a chosen theme?

Yet, between the trip to Spain and the first works on display in Rome, there came the shattering interlude of the war. And considering his experience, Music, returning to his art in the late '40s, might have felt entitled to pull out the formidable stops he discovered in copying Goya, in order to bear searing witness to what he had seen. He held his thunder for 25 years, painting delicate works full of horses in barren landscapes and the deeply eroded hillsides he chanced upon outside Siena.

For in this interval, Music who had moved to Venice, had been arrested by the Gestapo in 1944, accused of sympathizing with anti-German circles in Trieste, and shipped to Dachau.

from this ordeal, Music married the painter Ida Barbarigo-Cadorin, the daughter of a Venetian painter whom Music's teacher, Babić, much admired and, it would seem, set out to pursue happiness in his own way.

His chief desire at the time was to live and paint as before, and this he did, although he now admits that the hills near Siena attracted him because, with their stark, eroded ribs, they somehow reminded him of the corpses which were routinely stacked in mounds awaiting removal.

Music, after having gone through all this and executed these terrifying drawings at great risk to himself, had gone back to painting as though nothing had happened. It took him 25 years to decant the experience, and in 1970, he quite unexpectedly began to paint the corpses which often visit him in his dreams even today.

This is one of the great moments of contrast in the exhibition. For the paintings are beautiful, and the corpses themselves, wide-eyed, gaping, frail as straws, are somehow drawn into this realm of beauty without losing the power to horrify.

What is one to make of this? Perhaps the answer is provided by the Russian poetess, Anna Akhmatova, who was greeted one day by a friend as she stood freezing in a line waiting to see her imprisoned son. The woman standing behind her gasped that she was a writer. "And can you describe this?" she asked. "Yes, I can!" Akhmatova replied. Whereupon, the poetess recalls, "something like the shadow of a smile crossed what had once been her face."

Music has redeemed and transfigured the mass deaths in these silent works that both bear witness to what has occurred, and give it a form that turns this agony into art.

But Music's work does not culminate only in this. There are other themes, the recent self-portraits, the portraits of Ida, his wife, and the large paintings in which the two of them are shown, close together or far apart, enveloped in Rembrandt-like shadows.

In the latter Music marvelously evokes the closeness and the mystery of such a relationship: Ida, with her mane of red Venetian hair, reclines before him, much like a sphinx, while he stands there, considering her solemnly. In a few spare lines on ecru cloth, in the almost random splashes of white which tentatively shape a face, in a quasi-Chinese economy of means that is synonymous with the greatest art, and which finally reveals what the artist learned from his brush with Goya. Music manages to set before our eyes the major enigmatic facts of all existence: life and death, presence and solitude, and the frail grandeur of selfhood. These are the things that are stated, transfigured and raised to a height of beauty and celebration that encompass it all — both good and evil, both horror and joy.

The show will be at the Villa Medici through March 15, then in a much enlarged form at the Palazzo Reale in Milan April 15 to June 14, the Albertina in Vienna in 1993 and the Grand Palais in Paris in 1994.

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U. S. Seizes Art Prints As Fakes By William H. Honan

NEW YORK — In one of the largest seizures of counterfeit art, federal law enforcement agents have taken custody of 75,000 prints purportedly by Chagall, Dalí, Miró, and Picasso.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

Bush's Budget Abandons Deficit Reduction Hopes

By Steven Mufson

WASHINGTON — Two years ago, Richard G. Darman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, unveiled a tax and spending plan that he said would produce a federal government budget surplus by the 1993 fiscal year.

The shortfall hovers around \$200 billion as far as the eye can see.

With the presentation of the fiscal 1993 budget, the administration is abandoning all pretenses at wiping out the government's budget deficit.

Economists warn, as Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady has cautioned in the past, that an increase in the deficit risks driving up interest rates and thus undoing the aim of the president's proposed tax cuts.

Robert D. Reischauer, director of the Congressional Budget Office, said the deficits "will reduce investment, growth of productivity and living standards of future generations."

Some observers said they feared that by the time Congress finishes making an election-year budget, the figures could be far worse.

THE "PRACTICAL FACTS of political reality amount to a formula for raising deficits and rising debt," Mr. Darman wrote in his introduction to the budget.

The administration has expended considerable energy trying to reverse that pattern, enduring a bruising political battle in October 1990 to negotiate a five-year budget agreement aimed at reducing projected deficits by nearly half a trillion dollars.

The agreement set spending caps, divided government spending into separate, inviolable categories, and slightly raised tax rates, breaking the president's 1988 campaign pledge not to do so.

But the deficit has continued to climb, driven by lower-than-expected revenue from tax measures adopted in 1990, the heavy cost of rescuing failed savings and loan institutions, and a recession that has further depressed tax receipts.

The Congressional Budget Office said in a recent report to Congress, "Even after the most ambitious deficit-reduction package ever, the underlying deficit remains stuck at about 3 percent of GDP."

"This budget is a departure because it makes no progress in reducing the structural deficit over the projection era," Mr. Reischauer said. "Unlike previous budgets, this one's nominal structural deficit hovers around \$200 billion as far as the eye can see — even if the president's policies are adopted."

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Lists various currencies like Euro, British pound, and Japanese yen.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Per \$, and Date. Lists values for currencies like Argentine peso and Australian dollar.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Forward Rate, and Date. Lists forward rates for various currencies.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Dollar, and Rate. Lists interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Key Money Rates, Jan. 31, and Rate. Lists money rates for various currencies.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for U.S. Money Market Funds, Jan. 31, and Rate. Lists money market funds and their rates.

GOLD

Table with columns for GOLD, Jan. 31, and Price. Lists gold prices for various locations.

Summit On GATT Is Urged

Idea Is for G-7 to Break Stalemate

By Tom Redburn

DAVOS, Switzerland — Fearing a final collapse of global trade talks, a German minister and a U.S. legislator called Friday for a special summit meeting of the seven largest industrial democracies.

Jürgen Möllemann, Germany's economics minister, said the long-stalled Uruguay Round negotiations, held under the umbrella of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, are too important to be left to negotiators of the second rank.

At the same time, Senator Bill Bradley, a Democrat from New Jersey, called for the "personal involvement of presidents and prime ministers" in the trade talks.

Arthur Dunkel, the director-general of GATT, is trying to complete a trade pact by mid-April. If no deal is imminent, Mr. Möllemann recommended the political leaders of the G-7 should meet by late March or early April to force action.

Mr. Möllemann, one of Germany's most forceful advocates of trade liberalization, urged all countries — particularly those in Europe — to curb the power of "special interests, especially on the agricultural side."

Echoing his views, Karl Otto Pöhl, former president of the Bundesbank, also called on the European Community to cut farm subsidies. "The EC's agricultural policy is no longer sustainable in its existing form," Mr. Pöhl said. "Europe cannot afford it."

But despite Germany's support and the European Community's support, it could be summer or even fall, some economists predict, before the economy shakes off its sluggishness.

An Asset Tilt Toward Europe

Money Managers Shun U.S., See Some Values in Japan

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Europe is in, the United States is out and Japan is in a kind of halfway house. Whether it is stocks or bonds, a sampling of asset managers at Morgan Stanley Asset Management in London said he was "a net seller of U.S. stocks and emphasizing investments in Europe and Japan."

His view on currencies is less consistent. Expecting the dollar to appreciate, executives of Morgan Stanley & Co. and Lazard Brothers said their portfolios were heavily hedged — transforming their currency exposures predominantly into dollars.

The factor expected to buoy the dollar — declining European interest rates — is the element seen driving up European asset prices.

At Deutsche Bank and Banque Paribas, however, asset managers said they doubted the dollar's capacity to stage a strong recovery this year. But, like Bank Julius Baer, Paribas reported that investments for U.S. clients are largely hedged into dollars.

For other customers, the predominant currency exposure is in EC currencies such as the French franc, Deutsche mark and guilder.

While views on the pound were mixed, exposure to the lira was shunned despite the fact that yields on Italian bonds, around 12.25 percent, are the highest in Europe.

The most striking feature to emerge from the interviews is the relatively low priority asset managers gave to investing directly in dollar-denominated stocks or bonds.

In the two indexes professionals use to measure performance, Morgan Stanley's Capital International gives the U.S. stock market a weighting of 38 percent, and Europe, composed of 13 separate markets, a total weighting of 28 percent.

For all of 1991, the leading index was up by 3.7 percent after falling during 1990 by 4.1 percent. But it has been nearly flat or in decline since August as the economy has gradually lost steam after a brief spring and summer rally.

In the December index, six of the 11 forward-looking indicators were negative, including a drop in orders for new plants and equipment, falling orders for consumer goods and a decrease in unfilled factory orders that suggested slack demand.

Other negatives were faster delivery times, which indicates declining orders; a shrinking money supply and a lower index measuring consumer confidence.

TWA Twists Creditors' Arms In Bankruptcy

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — After almost a year of negotiations with his creditors, Carl C. Icahn, the corporate raider who heads Trans World Airlines, on Friday forced them to swallow losses on their junk bonds so he could reorganize the airline's finances, put it through bankruptcy and keep it flying.

TWA filed in Delaware under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy code, with the agreement of its bondholders and the support of the Machinists' Union. The machinists sealed the entire deal by agreeing to money-saving changes in work rules in exchange for a pay increase of 20 percent.

Mr. Icahn had an answer for at least part of that. He announced he planned to lease up to 40 additional DC-9s and increase domestic and international flights out of Kennedy airport in New York. "The big airlines bought too many planes," Mr. Icahn said. "We are negotiating leases at 70 to 80 percent less than we could two or three years ago when everybody else said prices would only be going up."

TWA has the money to swing such deals because it is sitting on about \$500 million in cash and has negotiated with bondholders to wipe out about \$1 billion in debt, leaving \$700 million on the balance sheet and reducing annual interest payments by \$150 million a year. It accomplished this by halting interest payments and then negotiating with bondholders under a threat that if they did not settle, they could end up in even worse shape.

Friday on Wall Street, the bonds rose from 3 to 10 cents on the dollar because the reorganization was another official report Friday that said new home sales fell in 1991 to the lowest level in nine years, resuming their slide in December after two monthly gains.

Only four indicators made positive contributions: a jump in building permits, rising prices for raw materials that suggest increased demand, a longer work week and higher stock prices.

The building permit activity indicated the housing sector could again lead the economy out of the recession as it has during most other post-World War II downturns.

But set against that positive indication was another official report Friday that said new home sales fell in 1991 to the lowest level in nine years, resuming their slide in December after two monthly gains.

One indicator was unchanged: the number of weekly jobless insurance claims.

For all of 1991, the leading index was up by 3.7 percent after falling during 1990 by 4.1 percent. But it has been nearly flat or in decline since August as the economy has gradually lost steam after a brief spring and summer rally.

In the December index, six of the 11 forward-looking indicators were negative, including a drop in orders for new plants and equipment, falling orders for consumer goods and a decrease in unfilled factory orders that suggested slack demand.

Other negatives were faster delivery times, which indicates declining orders; a shrinking money supply and a lower index measuring consumer confidence.

Indicators Underline U.S. Weakness

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government said Friday that its chief economic forecasting gauge fell 0.3 percent for the second straight month in December, pulled down by weak manufacturing activity and consumer confidence.

The decline was the third in four months in the Commerce Department's index of leading economic indicators, which is designed to forecast future activity in the U.S. economy.

Friday's report suggested continued economic weakness in the months ahead and is in line with many analysts' prediction that there will be no appreciable turnaround before the spring. It could be summer or even fall, some economists predict, before the economy shakes off its sluggishness.

Russia Wants to Widen New Sakhalin Oil Group

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Russia recommended Friday that the winners of a multibillion dollar contract to explore and develop the Sakhalin oil and natural gas fields in the far east of the country invite two more companies to join their consortium.

The Russian minister for ecology and natural resources, Viktor Danilov-Danilias, said Mobil Corp. had expressed interest in working with the winning group, which now comprises Mitsui & Co. of Japan and McDermott International Inc. and Marathon Oil Co. and is known as the MMM Group.

Russia also recommended that the Sakhalin Oil Development Corp. join the winning group. Mr. Danilov-Danilias said Sodeco, which includes a Japanese state exploration company and Exxon Corp., had valuable experience in the Sakhalin area.

But the Russian minister said there was "no obligation from the Russian side" for the consortium to take in the two companies.

A spokesman for the MMM Group said Friday it would negotiate with Sodeco. There was no immediate comment from Mobil.

The Sakhalin fields' estimated reserves are 740 million barrels of relatively high-grade oil and 400 billion cubic meters of natural gas.

The contract with the original three companies was awarded on Tuesday. It would be the largest foreign investment in the former Soviet Union so far.

Japanese officials noted that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry could bring considerable pressure to bear on Russia. The main market for more than 80 percent of the Sakhalin natural gas would be electricity-generating plants in Japan.

Mr. Danilov-Danilias said the project would cost from \$15 billion to \$19 billion over the next 20 years. Russia's profit from the project could be from \$16 billion to \$23 billion, while foreign companies involved in the deal could receive from \$9 billion to \$16 billion.

The moves on the Sakhalin deal came as more than 60 American oil industry executives visited the oil-producing heart of Siberia to hash out investment issues with their Russian counterparts and to size up the Russian mood toward them.

But most of the executives expressed disappointment with the trip, citing a range of problems from the absence of key people to meet with, to a lack of clear-cut policies on foreign investments.

EC-U.S. Plane Talks Stall

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community and the United States failed to agree Friday in what circumstances they should allow state subsidies to the aircraft industry, EC officials said.

"These are difficult negotiations," one EC official said after two days of talks centered on a long-running dispute between Washington and Brussels over EC subsidies for the Airbus consortium, which groups companies from France, Germany, Britain and Spain.

The officials said the negotiations would resume in Washington in the week of Feb. 17.

Washington has accused EC members of pumping millions of dollars into Airbus, allowing it to undercut its U.S. rivals Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp.

But Brussels says that the U.S. manufacturers benefit from even more help through federally financed defense and research programs.

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Herald Tribune advertisement offering a 12-month subscription for \$20 and two extra months free. Includes contact information for the subscription manager and a coupon for the offer.

U.S. Seizes Art Prints As Fakes advertisement by William H. Hoar, featuring a portrait of a man in a suit and tie.

Vertical advertisement on the left side of the page, partially obscured, mentioning 'LIVES' and 'lachau'.

MARKET DIARY

Late Selling Shoves Dow Stocks to Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — A late round of selling in the closing stages of an erratic session drove New York Stock Exchange prices lower on Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 21.47 points, to 3,223.39. Declining issues on the New York Stock Exchange led gainers by a 9-7 ratio. But prices rose on the American Stock Exchange...

leading indicators, which showed a 0.3 percent decline. The biggest losers were electrical equipment, financial, paper and multiple insurance stocks...

Among blue chips, IBM fell 1 1/2 to 90 3/4, AT&T eased 3/4 to 37 1/4, Philip Morris fell 1/4 to 76 1/4, Coca-Cola edged up 1/4 to 77 1/4 and Goodyear Tire & Rubber gained 1 1/4 to 60 1/4...

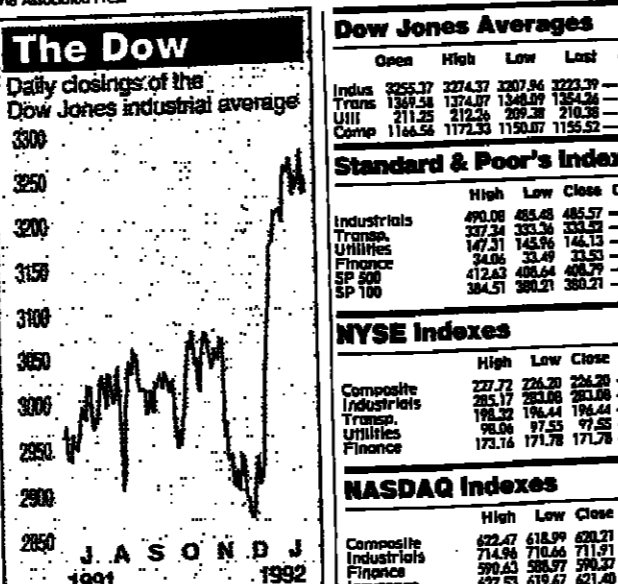


Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Active stocks like IBM, AT&T, Philip Morris, etc.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Stock Index and Dow Jones Bond Averages.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Diary and Amex Diary.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NASDAQ Diary.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' with columns for various futures contracts like SUGAR (FOOD), COFFEE (FOOD), etc.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' showing various market indices like S&P 500, NYSE, etc.

Table titled 'Financial' with columns for various financial instruments and interest rates.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' with columns for various commodity futures like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Days Inns Hotel Franchise Purchased

ATLANTA (AP) — Days Inns of America Inc. said Friday the sale of its franchise business was complete, allowing the mid-priced hotel chain to emerge from Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

Bechtel Wins Hong Kong Contract

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Bechtel Group, the big engineering construction company, said Friday it had been awarded the management contract for a key part of work in building Hong Kong's new airport.

Brazil Extortionist Threatens Nestlé

SAO PAULO — An extortionist has threatened to poison Nestlé food products in Brazil's largest city if Nestlé SA's Brazil subsidiary does not pay him \$40,000, the company said Friday.

Boeing to Trim 737 Production Rate

SEATTLE (UPI) — Boeing Co. said Friday that it would reduce the monthly production rate of its twin-engine 737 model from 21 to 14, beginning in October.

Senate Backs Cable TV Regulation

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Senate voted overwhelmingly on Friday to bring the lucrative U.S. cable television industry back under federal regulation because of complaints about high rates and poor service.

General Dynamics Announces Profit

FALLS CHURCH, Virginia (AP) — General Dynamics Corp. said Friday it earned \$166 million in the fourth quarter in contrast to a loss of \$530 million a year ago that reflected costs of a major restructuring.

Nissan Delays Plant in Tennessee

SMYRNA, Tennessee (AP) — Nissan has decided to delay building a planned engine plant in Decherd, Tennessee, because of uncertainty about the economy, Jerry Benefield, president of Nissan Motor Manufacturing U.S.A., said.

Dollar Finishes Weaker As Trading Turns Thin

NEW YORK — The dollar finished weaker on Friday against the Deutsche mark in thin, choppy trading. Earlier, the dollar was sold on news that German steelworkers had voted to strike.

In late London trading, the dollar stood at 125.50 yen, down from 125.65 Thursday. The U.S. unit also finished at 1.4270 Swiss francs, after 1.4325, and at 5.4680 French francs, down from 5.4880.

The dollar closed at 1.6115 Deutsche marks, down from 1.6163 on Thursday. But it was unchanged at 125.80 yen.

TWA: Icahn Leans on Creditors in Bankruptcy Filing

(Continued from first finance page) viewed as relatively favorable for the investors. Holders of the TWA's senior secured 15 percent notes get \$346.90 in cash and \$619.80 of new \$1,000 equity securities for each \$1,000 rate they held, with the coupon interest rate cut sharply to 7.5 percent.

World Stock Markets

Large table with multiple columns listing stock market indices and prices for various countries including Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Zurich, Tokyo, Sydney, etc.

Table with multiple columns listing stock market data for various European cities like Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Zurich, Tokyo, Sydney, Paris, etc.

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# NASDAQ

Friday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the NYSE consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

| Symbol | High    | Low     | Open    | Close   | Change |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| IBM    | 120 1/8 | 119 1/4 | 119 1/4 | 119 3/4 | +1/4   |
| MSFT   | 54 1/4  | 53 1/4  | 53 1/4  | 53 3/4  | +1/4   |
| ORCL   | 41 1/4  | 40 3/4  | 40 3/4  | 40 3/4  | 0      |
| INTL   | 37 1/4  | 36 1/4  | 36 1/4  | 36 3/4  | +1/4   |
| HPQ    | 34 1/4  | 33 1/4  | 33 1/4  | 33 3/4  | +1/4   |
| QCOM   | 33 1/4  | 32 1/4  | 32 1/4  | 32 3/4  | +1/4   |
| AMZN   | 28 1/4  | 27 1/4  | 27 1/4  | 27 3/4  | +1/4   |
| GOOG   | 25 1/4  | 24 1/4  | 24 1/4  | 24 3/4  | +1/4   |
| YHOO   | 21 1/4  | 20 1/4  | 20 1/4  | 20 3/4  | +1/4   |
| EBAY   | 18 1/4  | 17 1/4  | 17 1/4  | 17 3/4  | +1/4   |

| Symbol | High   | Low    | Open   | Close  | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| GOV    | 15 1/4 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | 14 3/4 | +1/4   |
| MSI    | 14 1/4 | 13 1/4 | 13 1/4 | 13 3/4 | +1/4   |
| WDC    | 13 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 12 3/4 | +1/4   |
| AMT    | 12 1/4 | 11 1/4 | 11 1/4 | 11 3/4 | +1/4   |
| CVS    | 11 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 3/4 | +1/4   |
| DIS    | 10 1/4 | 9 1/4  | 9 1/4  | 9 3/4  | +1/4   |
| WAL    | 9 1/4  | 8 1/4  | 8 1/4  | 8 3/4  | +1/4   |
| WMT    | 8 1/4  | 7 1/4  | 7 1/4  | 7 3/4  | +1/4   |
| WU     | 7 1/4  | 6 1/4  | 6 1/4  | 6 3/4  | +1/4   |
| WY     | 6 1/4  | 5 1/4  | 5 1/4  | 5 3/4  | +1/4   |

| Symbol | High   | Low    | Open   | Close  | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| WY     | 5 1/4  | 4 1/4  | 4 1/4  | 4 3/4  | +1/4   |
| WU     | 4 1/4  | 3 1/4  | 3 1/4  | 3 3/4  | +1/4   |
| WAL    | 3 1/4  | 2 1/4  | 2 1/4  | 2 3/4  | +1/4   |
| DIS    | 2 1/4  | 1 1/4  | 1 1/4  | 1 3/4  | +1/4   |
| CVS    | 1 1/4  | 1/4    | 1/4    | 1/4    | 0      |
| AMT    | 1/4    | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| WDC    | 0      | -1/4   | -1/4   | -1/4   | -1/4   |
| MSI    | -1/4   | -3/4   | -3/4   | -3/4   | -1/4   |
| GOV    | -3/4   | -1 1/4 | -1 1/4 | -1 1/4 | -1/4   |
| EBAY   | -1 1/4 | -1 3/4 | -1 3/4 | -1 3/4 | -1/4   |

| Symbol | High    | Low     | Open    | Close   | Change |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| YHOO   | 21 1/4  | 20 1/4  | 20 1/4  | 20 3/4  | +1/4   |
| GOOG   | 25 1/4  | 24 1/4  | 24 1/4  | 24 3/4  | +1/4   |
| AMZN   | 28 1/4  | 27 1/4  | 27 1/4  | 27 3/4  | +1/4   |
| QCOM   | 33 1/4  | 32 1/4  | 32 1/4  | 32 3/4  | +1/4   |
| HPQ    | 34 1/4  | 33 1/4  | 33 1/4  | 33 3/4  | +1/4   |
| INTL   | 37 1/4  | 36 1/4  | 36 1/4  | 36 3/4  | +1/4   |
| ORCL   | 41 1/4  | 40 3/4  | 40 3/4  | 40 3/4  | 0      |
| MSFT   | 54 1/4  | 53 1/4  | 53 1/4  | 53 3/4  | +1/4   |
| IBM    | 120 1/8 | 119 1/4 | 119 1/4 | 119 3/4 | +1/4   |

## Crédit Lyonnais Weighs BfG Stake

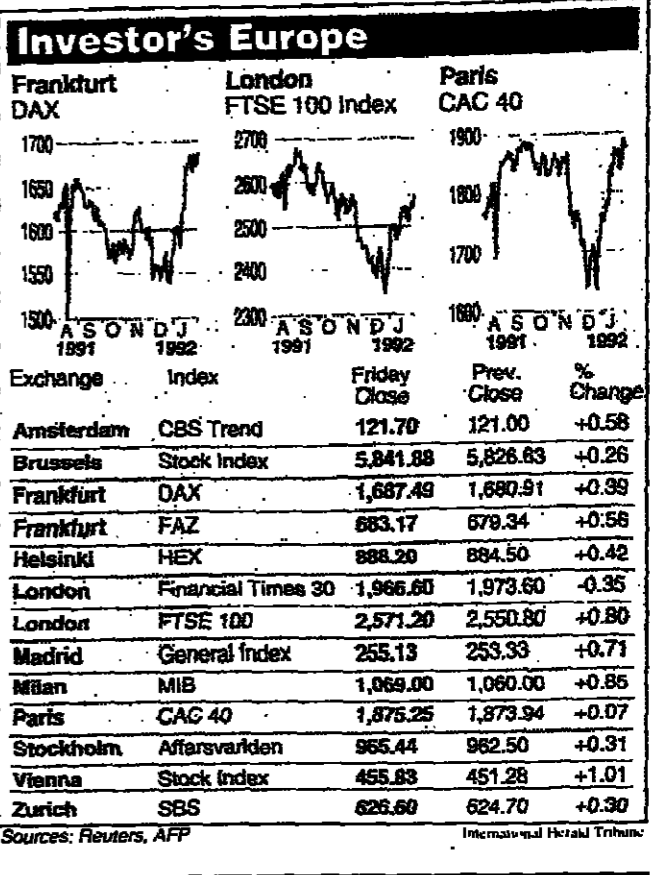
FRANKFURT — The German insurance holding company AMB said on Friday that it would give serious consideration to an expected bid from Crédit Lyonnais for part of its stake in BfG bank.

## Akzo Takes A Charge of \$60 Million

ARNHEM, Netherlands — Akzo NV, the big Dutch chemical producer, said Friday that its 1991 profit would be reduced by a net charge of 110 million guilders (\$60.3 million) due to restructuring and environmental considerations.

## Degussa Chops Dividend 36%

FRANKFURT — The German chemicals and metals group Degussa AG slashed its dividend Friday by 36 percent, to its lowest level since 1958, as it reported that net profit had tumbled 32.8 percent last year to 98.8 million Deutsche marks (\$61.1 million).



- Very briefly: Fiat SpA said talks on taking a 51 percent stake in FSM, the Polish carmaker, should be completed by the end of February.
- Astra AB is investing 90 million kronor (\$15.5 million) on the research and distribution of products developed by T-cell antigen receptor technology.

## EC Considers Full Phone Deregulation

MADRID — The European Community's executive may decide this year to end the monopoly on voice services held by national telephone companies, the EC competition commissioner said Friday.

## TILT: Managers Shift Investments to Overweighting in European Markets

(Continued from first finance page) German shares, for balanced accounts, his limit was 30 percent in bonds — and all of this in French bonds with maturities of about five years.

## GATT: Prominent German and U.S. Officials Urge a Special G-7 Summit

(Continued from first finance page) for GATT, Bonn has disappointed Washington by failing so far to overcome French resistance within the EC to a significant reduction in farm subsidies.

THE CLOSE: Hise Purchased, Group Contract, Treatens Nestle, Production Rate, V Regulation, announces Profit, n Tennessee, Industrials, Stock Indexes, Commodity Indexes, Market Guide.



# Japan's Rare Capital Surplus

**TOKYO** — Japan posted a long-term capital surplus of \$36.6 billion last year, ending 10 years of country's stock and bond markets, the government reported Friday.

The surplus on the other side of the financial flows equation, the current account, grew last year for the first time since 1987, more than doubling to \$72.6 billion. The current account covers trade in goods and services as well as certain other transactions.

Normally, the money a nation amasses through trade is available for overseas investment, so big current account surpluses often result in capital account deficits.

In 1991, however, foreign flows into Japan were so significant that the capital account moved into surplus, after a \$43.6 billion deficit in 1990.

The capital account measures the balance of direct investment, certain trade credits, loans and securities transactions.

Most significant in 1991 was the rise of net foreign investment in Japanese bonds and stocks to record levels. Overseas investors bought \$21.34 billion more Japanese bonds and \$45.27 billion more Japanese stocks than they sold in the year.

"The high yen and falling interest rates were the main reasons for the sharp increase in net inward investment," a Finance Ministry official said.

Foreign investors aimed at capital gains from bonds in 1991 as interest rates declined. Equities appealed to foreign investors with portfolios underweighted in Japanese stocks, even though slumping prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange kept domestic investors on the sidelines, analysts said.

"While Japanese investors tend to purchase when the trend starts to turn upward on a sense of safety, foreigners invest ahead of the trend's rebound," said Yuichi Matsushita, a senior analyst at Nikko Securities Co.

In addition, "American pension funds eased regulations on overseas investment and started to buy in a big way in 1991," said Michiyo Fukano, assistant manager of international business at Yamachi Securities Co.

But U.S. and European pension funds are now active investors in Europe and grew less active in Japan as coupon rates here declined, analysts said.

The Finance Ministry, reporting the current account surplus, said its merchandise-trade component jumped 62.6 percent, to an all-time high of \$103.3 billion. In services, the deficit narrowed 18.3 percent, to \$18.2 billion.

"Price increases, a higher yen and a slump in purchases of gold for investment purposes boosted the trade surplus," the official said. More than half the increase reflected higher export prices, including foreign exchange factors.

# Guangzhou Readies Bourse

**GUANGZHOU, China** — This southern city is well on its way to setting up China's third stock exchange, and foreign banks will be allowed to open branches there soon.

Mr. Lei told a news conference that at least 10 companies planned to issue B shares, which are available only to foreigners, in Guangzhou soon after the market opened.

Earlier this month, the Beijing-based China News Service said that Guangzhou wanted to open a bourse, following the lead set by Shanghai and the southern special economic zone of Shenzhen.

Advocates of economic change have been encouraged by the recent visit to Shenzhen and Guangzhou by Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, during which he called for economic changes.

Trading in B shares is set to start in Shanghai on Feb. 20, and soon after in Shenzhen. It will be the first time foreigners will be allowed to deal in Chinese stocks since the Communist take to power in 1949.

Mr. Lei also said that plans to permit foreign banks to set up branches in Guangzhou were making progress.

"By the second quarter of this year," he said, "there should be at least five foreign banks setting up branches in our city."

# Foreign Trademarks Allowed Back in India

**NEW DELHI** — The Indian central bank has announced the dismantling of an 18-year-old law that banned big foreign companies from selling products under their internationally known trademarks.

It also ended an earlier rule that blocked the companies from owning property in India.

The developments came as Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao traveled to New York to attend a special United Nations Security Council meeting called by Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

This is Mr. Rao's first visit to the United States since he became head of government last summer and began India's most wide-ranging economic changes since independence, slashing government controls, rules and subsidies and undercutting the public sector's dominance.

The decision on trademarks means that multinational corporations can sell products ranging from soft drinks to computers with

their original names. For example, PepsiCo Inc., the soft drink giant, markets its drinks in India under the brand name Lehar Pepsi.

The easing of these rules are aimed at making foreign products more competitive and attractive to consumers in India. It also means that foreign companies could challenge the country's powerful but largely protected private corporations in almost every sector.

The U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, has filed a legal case against India calling for the strengthening of its trademark, patent and copyright laws and enforcement, and has set a deadline of Feb. 26 for either an agreement or the imposition of trade sanctions.

In other moves, the Reserve Bank of India said that foreign companies will be allowed to buy property; set up direct trading offices, instead of depending on subsidiaries; and borrow money and accept deposits from the public.

# Investor's Asia

| Exchange                | Index     | Friday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| Hong Kong Hang Seng     | 4650      | 4,601.78     | 4,571.47    | +0.66    |
| Singapore Straits Times | 1600      | 1,529.69     | 1,526.04    | +0.24    |
| Tokyo Nikkei 225        | 27500     | 1,619.50     | 1,612.50    | +0.43    |
| Tokyo Nikkei 225        | 22,023.05 | 21,557.67    | -           | +2.16    |
| Kuala Lumpur Composite  | 570.54    | 568.75       | -           | +0.33    |
| Bangkok SET             | 763.45    | 764.70       | -           | -0.16    |
| Seoul Composite Stock   | 680.51    | 684.13       | -           | +2.47    |
| Taipei Weighted Price   | N/A       | 5,391.63     | -           | -        |
| Manila Composite        | 1,255.97  | 1,231.03     | -           | +2.03    |
| Jakarta Stock Index     | 282.24    | 275.72       | -           | +2.36    |
| New Zealand NZSE-40     | 1,455.05  | 1,456.39     | -           | -0.09    |
| Bombay National Index   | 1,074.97  | 1,062.46     | -           | +1.18    |

Sources: Reuters, AFP

# Job and Price Data Hint at Rate Cut

**TOKYO** — Japan's inflation rate remained under control in December and unemployment ticked up a notch, the government said Friday, leading economists to speculate that an interest rate cut may be coming in the next couple of months.

The Management and Coordination Agency reported that the seasonally adjusted jobless rate in December rose to 2.2 percent from 2.1 percent in November, and that the consumer price index rose a moderate 2.7 percent on an annualized basis.

"A period of stable prices will continue and money supply growth is likely to be slow," said Hiroaki Hashiguchi, an economist at Tokai Bank. "There is room for another rate cut."

In addition to the easing in inflationary pressure, a strong yen, a slower domestic economy and Japan's huge current account surplus are all incentives for the Bank of Japan to lower rates, economists said.

"The BOJ never wanted to admit the economy is slowing because if it did, it would be forced to respond with monetary measures," said Masamichi Ohmori, general manager at Daiwa Research Institute. "But nuances from the BOJ have changed these days."

Depending on data released in February, the BOJ may decide to lower its discount rate in March, around the time it releases its quarterly economic survey, economists said.

A BOJ official said on Wednesday that Japan's economic slowdown was continuing and that Japan faces a period of poor growth. The official said, "It is too early to say the economy is at the bottom."

But Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, echoing the BOJ governor, Yasuhiro Mieno, said on Friday that Japan was still monitoring the effects of the last discount rate cut and the current situation did not warrant another.

# Sharp Lowers HDTV Price

**TOKYO** — Sharp Corp. announced a high-definition television receiver at a radically reduced price on Friday, spurring the industry's hopes of spreading the system to consumers.

Scheduled to go on the market April 10, the 36-inch (92-centimeter) set will cost 1 million yen (\$7,900). Lower prices are considered vital if HDTV is to go beyond the businesses and hotels that are now its main customers.

"I think this will actually start the market," said Chuck Goto, an analyst at S.G. Warburg Securities in Tokyo.

"One million yen is a very critical number, as people will start thinking realistically about buying," he said. Japan's Hi-Vision HDTV system has 1,125 scanning lines, roughly twice the number in conventional television, and a wide screen with a length-width ratio of 16 to 9, rather than the conventional 4-3. Digital audio provides sound with the same quality as compact discs.

# Very briefly:

- Sanyo Electric Co. of Japan said its net consolidated profit declined 3.8 percent from 1990, to 15.8 billion yen (\$130 million), while sales advanced 7.8 percent, to 1.59 trillion yen.
- Taiwan's High Court recognized China's yuan as a valid currency.
- Pertamina, Indonesia's state oil and gas company, said Atlantic Richfield Indonesia Inc. has found offshore gas in the Java Sea.
- Van Ommereen Ceteco of the Netherlands, Helm AG of Germany and Odfjell Tankers of Norway signed an agreement with China to build a new terminal to stockpile chemical products in the port of Ningbo, 200 kilometers (124 miles) southeast of Shanghai.
- Bank of Tokyo led an eight-bank syndicate that provided a \$34 million loan for a hot-steel rolling mill near Shanghai.
- Toray Industries, one of Japan's leading synthetic fiber makers, has acquired Composites Horizons Inc. of Covina, California.

| High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | P.A. | Chg |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----|------------|-----------|------|-----|
| 12   | 11  | AA    | 2.5 | 10  | 20 | 10         | 10        | 10   | +   |

| High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | P.A. | Chg |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----|------------|-----------|------|-----|
| 12   | 11  | AA    | 2.5 | 10  | 20 | 10         | 10        | 10   | +   |

| High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | P.A. | Chg |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----|------------|-----------|------|-----|
| 12   | 11  | AA    | 2.5 | 10  | 20 | 10         | 10        | 10   | +   |

| High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | P.A. | Chg |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----|------------|-----------|------|-----|
| 12   | 11  | AA    | 2.5 | 10  | 20 | 10         | 10        | 10   | +   |

| High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | P.A. | Chg |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----|------------|-----------|------|-----|
| 12   | 11  | AA    | 2.5 | 10  | 20 | 10         | 10        | 10   | +   |

# AMEX Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

| High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | P.A. | Chg |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----|------------|-----------|------|-----|
| 12   | 11  | AA    | 2.5 | 10  | 20 | 10         | 10        | 10   | +   |

| High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | P.A. | Chg |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----|------------|-----------|------|-----|
| 12   | 11  | AA    | 2.5 | 10  | 20 | 10         | 10        | 10   | +   |

| High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | P.A. | Chg |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----|------------|-----------|------|-----|
| 12   | 11  | AA    | 2.5 | 10  | 20 | 10         | 10        | 10   | +   |

| High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | P.A. | Chg |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----|------------|-----------|------|-----|
| 12   | 11  | AA    | 2.5 | 10  | 20 | 10         | 10        | 10   | +   |

| High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | P.A. | Chg |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----|------------|-----------|------|-----|
| 12   | 11  | AA    | 2.5 | 10  | 20 | 10         | 10        | 10   | +   |

# NYSE Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

| High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | P.A. | Chg |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----|------------|-----------|------|-----|
| 12   | 11  | AA    | 2.5 | 10  | 20 | 10         | 10        | 10   | +   |

| High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | P.A. | Chg |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----|------------|-----------|------|-----|
| 12   | 11  | AA    | 2.5 | 10  | 20 | 10         | 10        | 10   | +   |

STOCK SECTION JANUARY 20, 1992 National Daily Quotation Service "Pink Sheets"

FIRST COLUMN

The Investor As Primary Regulator

ALK of a perfect market economy is riddled with difficulties. Not so long ago a strange, and only partly unholy, alliance of Communist and Puritan would have argued that the epithet "perfect market" was oxymoronic.

But even the most ardent capitalists accept that there must be some flow in the system. Otherwise why do we need regulators and watchdogs? In the "perfect" market, the rogues and the thieves would be found out quickly.

What the regulators were trying to do was agree on a level of reserves against which securities traders could set their exposure to risk. The banks already have a risk-weighted capital standard.

The Geneva meeting was inconclusive on several issues, but this is beside the point. For regulation to be truly effective, individual countries must stop defending their territories so fiercely.

For international investors what needs to be borne in mind is this: The markets are far from perfect, the best rogues are charming and plausible and it's easy to get ripped off.

'Pink Sheets' Gain New Respect In the Hunt for Value in Stocks

By Judith Rebek

IT has been a disappointing week for the world's major stock markets — a fact that has been reflected in generally depressed share prices.

Analysts differ exactly as to why this should be. Some say that shares faltered after a bull run based on high expectations of President Bush's State of the Union speech, delivered Tuesday.

Others argue that the market had been hoping for a further cut in interest rates, and shares slipped back on its failure to materialize.

If following the main markets and their often reflex reactions makes readers despair, never fear: There are alternative investing strategies. Many investors look for value in smaller companies, companies with niche markets or even unlisted stocks.

This last method — unlisted stocks — has become increasingly popular with U.S. investors. The clichéd image of this kind of investor offers us two stereotypes: On one hand are the pros, making a bundle on obscure companies headed for the big time.

But a niche is opening between these extremes, fueled by a groundswell of interest in foreign stocks, small companies and first-time stock issues, coupled with improve-

ments in pricing and research. For those prepared to do some homework, the possibilities of profitable investments in certain unlisted equities are growing.

The prices of these stocks are not found in your daily newspaper. Instead, an indication of their value appears in the "pink sheets," a directory (printed on pink paper) that includes 15,000 unlisted companies traded only among brokers, or over-the-counter.

Many pink sheet companies trade infrequently, but one category that is booming is American Depository Receipts, or ADRs, dollar-denominated surrogates for shares in foreign companies.

Is there something suspect about blue-ribbon companies like Wellcome PLC, Volkswagen AG or Nintendo Co. choosing to be unlisted? Not at all, says Ken Lopin of Bank of New York.

Many foreign companies see no reason to reveal more financial information than needed for a listing at home, while others use the pink sheets as a stepping stone to a full U.S. listing, rewarding their investors handsomely in the bargain.

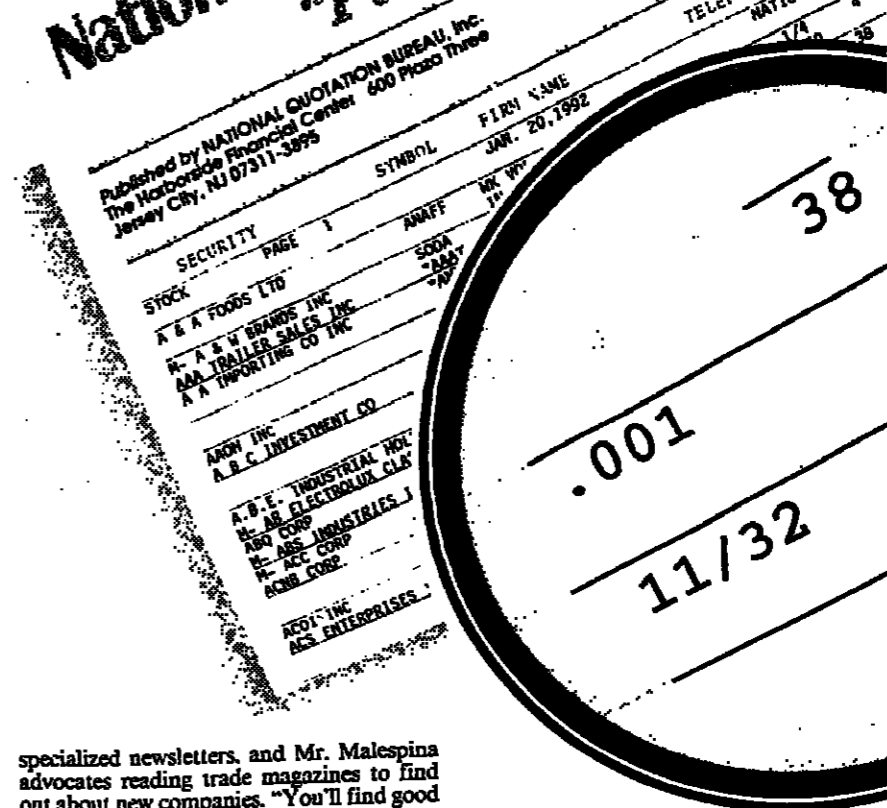
Moreover, mainstream brokers are now producing research on lesser-known, unlisted ADRs. Smith Barney currently favors two Mexican companies, CIFRA, a \$3 billion retailing chain selling at around \$1.30 a share, and Cemex, the world's fourth-largest cement producer.

A major criticism of unlisted stocks is that their prices are not firm, and thus are easily manipulated. Investors must call their broker for a quote, and they are usually advised to check with one or two others for the best price.

But change is under way here as well. The National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation system, or Nasdaq, has launched an "electronic bulletin board" service that carries actual prices on 4,500 of the most active unlisted stocks, including 200 ADRs.

"I think you'll see tremendous change in the next year because of this," says James Malespina, a veteran trader in unlisted stocks at Herzog, Heine & Geduld, one of the largest over-the-counter brokers.

Unresolved is the lack of research on unlisted U.S. companies. Many successful investors in this area call information from



Junk Turned to Gold in '91, but Don't Expect a Repeat This Year

By Conrad de Aenle

SOMETIMES they're high-yield bonds, sometimes junk. Last year they were decidedly the former, with funds that invest in them rising more, on average, than those in any other bond sector.

In the two years before that, though, junk funds showed a net loss. Analysts and fund managers don't expect junk to have another spectacular year like 1991, but neither are they forecasting losses.

A junk bond is one issued by a company judged to have a risk of default higher than stable, profitable businesses. Someone may have borrowed heavily to engineer a takeover, and so there is not much equity in the company to cushion the downturn.

Either way, an outfit like that has to offer considerably higher interest rates than its stronger rivals to attract investors, because the risk of not paying off the debt is higher.

During the 1980s, many institutions were willing buyers of the junk bonds that poured out of the market from the orgy of leveraged buyouts.

All was well as long as the bonds' market values stayed at par or better. But they didn't for long. Companies went under, others were close to failing or else perceived as being in danger.

As the bonds' worth fell, insolvencies among the lenders, particularly the S&Ls, grew. When U.S.

regulatory officials took the S&Ls over, they sold off the bond portfolios. Other institutions, though not in as desperate straits, did the same.

All that forced selling depressed the market. In 1989 and '90, high-yield bond mutual funds fell a total of 11.68 percent, according to the research firm Micropal.

Even a terrific year like last wasn't enough to let junk catch up with its higher-class relations after the two dismal years before. From

the start of 1989 through Jan. 17 this year, the average junk fund was up 23.28 percent, Micropal reports, while the average taxable American bond fund returned 34.08 percent and high-grade corporates rose 37.98 percent.

Can junk do as well in 1992 as in '91? Not likely. "Last year was a total aberration," said Rob Sherman, a high-yield bond specialist at Bankers Trust Securities.

During the time when S&Ls and insurance companies were going sour on junk bonds, they became the leper of choice among individual investors, too.

Mutual funds that buy junk bonds "got bad press, so everyone started pulling their money out and putting them into government funds," Mr. Sherman explained.

Indeed, junk funds had a net cash outflow of \$600 million in 1989 and \$3.2 billion in 1990, according to the Investment Company Institute, the U.S. fund industry

group. Meanwhile, the net flow of cash into all other kinds of bond funds rose from \$17 billion in 1989 to \$25.9 billion the next year.

"There were a lot of sellers and no buyers," Mr. Sherman said. "We all thought we'd be out of jobs, then the market started rallying."

Other kinds of bonds tend to rally during periods of economic weakness because interest rates usually are lowered to stimulate

search at Salomon Brothers, said that in 1992, the market is "liable to see default rates drop" because of the large fall in interest rates last year and the strong gain in stock prices.

Mr. Sherman is predicting that junk bonds will return around 11 percent this year. He is assuming there will be very little capital appreciation on the bonds, just straight interest payments.

Mr. Molumphy is telling shareholders in his junk fund to expect a good year, but not a stellar one like last.

Mr. Bencivenga may be the most hopeful of the three: "I'm guessing they have a return of around 15 percent," including slight improvement in underlying bond prices and interest payments.

In other words, it will be a great year if all the great things that have to happen do happen. What if they don't?

"Clearly, if we have an economic downturn that's severe, it will be bad for the market," Mr. Bencivenga says, Mr. Sherman agrees.

"If the stock market turns around and drops 500 points, a lot of IPOs (initial public offerings) won't go through and the junk market will tank with it."

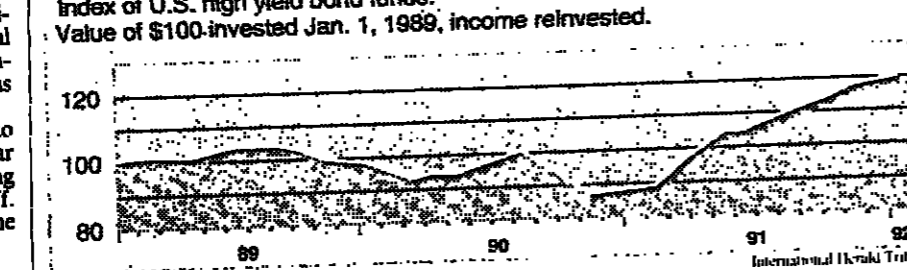
One way for investors to avoid suffering a greater tanking than they might otherwise is to buy a junk bond fund rather than an individual issue.

"Individual bonds are good if you know what you're doing," Mr. Sherman said. "If you don't, you're better off buying a fund."

Even the otherwise gang-bro Mr. Bencivenga advises staying away from single issues.

"We only recommend that people buy mutual funds," he said. "This is not a market for the weak hearted." He noted that "in 1991, the best performers were bankruptcies; it's clearly not a market for the individual. It's not as liquid, it does have its perils."

High-Yield Bonds Bounce Back



'With rates dropping, equity markets strong and the economy on the rebound, '92 is going to be a great year for high-yield bonds.'

Joe Bencivenga of Salomon Brothers.

growth. When rates fall, bond prices rise. Holders of junk bonds, on the other hand, count on a strong economy. The interest rates on junk bonds are high enough; they need profits to stay in business and make the payments.

It doesn't always work out that way. The default rate last year was 8 or 9 percent, estimates Chris Molumphy, who co-manages Franklin's AGE High-Income Fund. That means payments were not made on 8 or 9 cents of every dollar of junk debt in the market.

This year hasn't gotten off to the greatest start. On Monday the huge retailer R.H. Macy & Co. filed for bankruptcy court protection after a deal to be rescued by the corporate mogul Laurence A. Tisch fell through.

Macy's junk bond issues rose sharply on news of the possible Tisch deal, then crashed just as far the next trading day, a drop of more than half in the case of one issue. But that may just be the storm before the calm.

"I don't think you're going to see as many defaults as you have in the past," Mr. Sherman said. And the ones that occur won't be as damaging to fund shareholders. "Most funds have cleaned up those positions."

Likewise, Joe Bencivenga, managing director of high-yield re-

search at Salomon Brothers, said that in 1992, the market is "liable to see default rates drop" because of the large fall in interest rates last year and the strong gain in stock prices.

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Advertisement for 'A CENTURY OF NEWS FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE 1887-1987'. Includes a reproduction of a newspaper page with the headline 'CAPTAIN DREYFUS FOUND GUILTY BY THE COURT-MARTIAL' and a portrait of a man.

Order form for 'A CENTURY OF NEWS' with fields for name, address, city, and payment information.

Advertisement for 'THE SECURITY OF U.S. BANKING... IS ONLY A PHONE CALL AWAY' from Chemical Bank's Worldwide Consumer Banking Group.

Table titled 'Highs and Lows in Junk Funds' listing various funds and their performance metrics.

Handwritten Arabic text: 'مكتبة الأمل'

THE MONEY REPORT

The New High-Tech Investing: Computer as Fund Manager

By Philip Crawford

THE specter of a computer-dominated society has long been the stuff of science fiction, conjuring chilling scenarios of a world that values only efficiency. Welcome to the cutting edge of investment management. The use of computers to automatically trigger moves in a variety of markets is growing, portfolio managers and traders say. Although they acknowledge that the true stars of the industry outperform computers today, they contend that the days of homo sapiens as the highest form of investment strategist are numbered. "Put it this way," said David Harding, research director of Adam, Harding, & Lucke, a London-based commodity trading advisor, "I don't expect the world chess champion to be a human being in the year 2000, and I don't expect the world's top investment manager to be one either. We're already at the point where the best computer systems are better than the average manager."

Why the increase in computer-managed portfolios? Investment company executives cite the seemingly age-old reasoning that first struck fear into automobile workers a generation ago when assembly-line robotics initially appeared: that a well-programmed machine performs more consistently, and less expensively in the long run, than a human being. "The computer is not subject to human frailties, other than its design and how it's programmed," said Michael Quenington, European manager of E.D. & F. Man International, a London investment firm. "A person can have a huge row with his wife one morning, crash his car, or have any number of things happen that can affect his emotions and judgment. And all the information a person has in his head might rest only with him. A person dies, but a computer just keeps churning out numbers." Mr. Quenington cited a program recently devised by his firm that, given a revolving input of 100 highly liquid equities chosen by staff researchers, electronically monitors the stock market and produces profit-maximizing decisions on

how much of each stock to buy or sell, and when. He declined to elaborate on which market characteristics prompted the program to make its choices, saying only that it employs a mathematical model, and is performing well. Using computers to signal an opportune moment to trade large blocks of equities is, of course, nothing new. Program trading, which involves taking advantage of discrepancies in prices between stock-index futures and the underlying stocks, came into vogue during the 1980s bull market and is sharply on the rise internationally, according to a recent study by Greenwich Associates, a U.S. research group. The practice, also known as stock index arbitrage, can cause huge swings in the market as electronic "buy-sell" programs are tripped off when prices reach a certain level. Many securities industry professionals have maintained that program trading contributed to the crash of '87. But the search for greater returns has led to the evolution of ever more sophisticated software that monitors developments in numerous markets simultaneously, taking

trading action when a list of programmed criteria are met. "We devised a set of hypothetical rules, such as 'buy this product if the price goes over the 60-day moving average,' or something like that," said Peter Matthews, chief portfolio strategist for New Jersey-based Mini Investment Management Co., in describing the development of his firm's in-house software. "Then we took the rules and applied them to the behavior of markets going 20 to 30 years back. Once you find out what works historically, then you can write a program that goes forward." Mr. Matthews said Mint's programs determine when the firm, which deals primarily in commodities and foreign exchange markets, should sell soybeans, for example, or buy gold. "Particularly in futures," he said, "things move so fast that when things start to go badly, you tend to panic. The computer is totally unemotional — it never panics. It really improves consistency. You can sleep more soundly at night knowing it's there." Mr. Harding, acknowledging that total reliance on computers might be unsettling to some, main-

tained that the advantages of human perceptual abilities are largely outweighed by the computer's capacity to process staggering amounts of information instantaneously. The use of programs based on historical trading patterns, he added, "usually helps mesh the world of the computer with those of the researcher and trader, rather than polarize them. If someone has an idea or theory he wants to test, it takes only 30 minutes, not 20 years, to simulate it." But despite apparently impressive performances by 100 percent-computerized firms such as Mini and AHL — both claim compound annual rates of return in excess of 23 percent over the past eight years, compared with 12.4 percent for the S&P 500 — not everybody is jumping on the bandwagon. "We don't do this type of computer program-driven trading," said Barry Holman, a quantitative analyst at Legal & General Investment Management in London, "because we haven't found (software) which we feel is reliable enough. But there's no doubt that some computers are a real challenge to fund managers. There's a lot of

market knowledge out there that never gets acted on, because people don't always do things they intend to." Computers cannot, of course, be programmed to predict market reaction to random events, or to feel fear when perhaps fear is called for. Some say that a harbinger of a doomed race might be the creation of a computer that could get angry or fall in love. And machines obviously need humans to feed them data in the first place. But in the investment world, well-programmed computers that figure out what to do, and then do it, are the wave of the future, say many market pundits. The next generation of machines, moreover, may not attempt to emulate the human mind better, but try to incorporate it. "We're seeing research on machines which would theoretically interface with a human mind, in which a person can be totally immersed, by being placed inside an electronic body-suit, or some similar concept," Mr. Harding said. "It's very sci-fi, I know, but maybe it really is possible to get the best of both worlds."

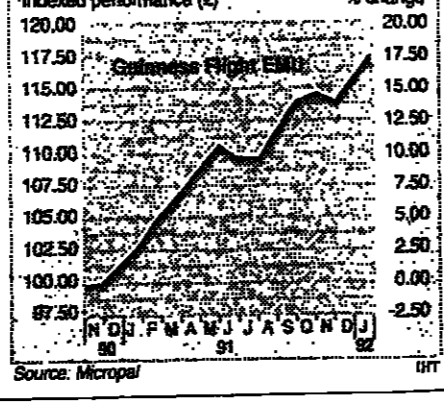


BRIEF CASE

Guinness Flight Aims Funds At Yields in U.S. and Europe

Mutual fund managers Guinness Flight have launched two new funds aimed at the international investor. The title of the U.S. Dollar High Yield Bond Fund is largely self-explanatory. The objective "is to accumulate within the fund a total return, consisting primarily of interest, in excess of returns available from U.S. government bonds and U.S. dollar deposits," according to Guinness Flight. "We're aiming at dollar-oriented investors who want more than the 4 percent they're getting on their cash right now," said Philip Saunders, a director at Guinness Flight. "We're looking to generate an income of 8 percent. To do that we have to assume addi-

Returns Turn Chippy



tional maturity and credit risk, which is something we as managers must manage." The second fund is the European High Yield Bond Fund. "This is launched on the back of monetary convergence in Europe, and will be run on the same lines as our existing U.K. registered EMU Trust launched in 1990," said Mr. Saunders. Both funds are registered in Guernsey. Minimum investment is \$10,000 or £5,000. Initial charge is 5 percent, or 4 percent for investors who commit before Feb. 28. Annual charges are 0.875 percent. Details: Guinness Flight, Lighterman's Court, 5 Gainsford Street, Tower Bridge, London SE1 2NE, or call London (44 71) 522 2100.

An Inside Look at Madrid As Spain Celebrates 1992

Nineteen ninety-two is set to be a big year for Spain. In addition to hosting the Olympics, the country is playing host to the Expo in Seville, commemorating the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of a large land mass on the western side of the Atlantic Ocean. A newly published book, Madrid Inside Out, provides information and advice for the tourist, the student and the would-be immigrant. The essential details of Spain's first city — from restaurants to sexual attitudes to acupuncture — are combined with a special supplement on the Barcelona Olympics. Details: Frank Books, B.P. 29, F-94301 Vincennes, France, or A-L Books 45 New-

Stock Rally Draws Funds Back Into U.K. Unit Trusts

Pushed by the global bull market in stocks, net new investment in British unit trusts rose sevenfold last year, to £2.77 billion, or around \$5 billion, from £392 million the year before, according to figures compiled by the Unit Trust Association, the British investment fund industry group. The cash inflow, plus gains in stock and bond markets, helped unit trusts, the British equivalent of U.S. mutual funds, to increase assets by 19 percent last year, to £55.94 billion. That still leaves assets below their level at the end 1989, however, when they stood at £58.16 billion.

The strong improvement in cash flow this year was more reflective of unit trusts' weakness in drawing investor money the previous year than a surge of interest in 1991. In fact, last year's inflow ranked only fourth since 1980. In 1987, net new investment totaled a record £6.33 billion. Nearly half of the strong inflow of cash last year came in the first quarter, when net new investment totaled £1.27 billion. The association also announced that investments in unit trust personal equity plans, which are tax-advantaged retirement programs, rose 40 percent to a record £753 million. The UTA provided no breakdown of the figures by investment category, but the overwhelming majority of funds in Britain invest in equities.

THEY DIE, YOU DIE.

Imagine your fate is entwined with that of a South American vine, or a fragile pink flower in far off Madagascar. If these plants were threatened with extinction, you would spring to their defence.

The rosy periwinkle, scourge of leukaemia.

What if we told you that many patients facing major surgery rely on a muscle relaxant extracted for an Amazonian vine, *Chondrodendron tomentosum*?

Or that 4 out of 5 children with leukaemia survive, thanks to the chemicals vincristine and vinblastine donated by the rosy periwinkle?

Would the fate of these plants still arouse your concern? If so, read on. It is essential that you be aroused beyond mere concern, to action.

Millions of people with heart ailments depend on foxgloves. These flowers provide the digoxin which regulates their heartbeat.

Many sufferers from hypertension and high blood pressure owe a debt to the Indian snakeroot shrub for its reserpine.

The Amazonian oak, a step nearer an AIDS vaccine.

Extracts from an Amazonian oak tree coagulate proteins, immensely helping scientists in their search for an AIDS vaccine.

People sleep deeply and breathe easily during operations thanks to scopolamine derived from mandrake, henbane and thornapples.

Cancer of the lung, kidney and testis responds to Etoposide, a drug synthesised from mayapples. The Penobscot Indians of Maine have long found mayapple useful against warts.

Women who take the contraceptive pill for granted would not be taking

it at all were it not for the yam. This large tuber is the source of the Pill's active ingredient, diosgenin.

Peptic ulcers heal faster thanks to the pale blue petals and flat brown pods of the liquorice flower, origin of carbenoxalone.

Even the healthiest among us take compounds first discovered in fragrant meadowsweet and willow bark and now known as aspirin.

Though these 13 plants have healed and soothed millions of people, they're but the merest sample from nature's medicine chest. Over a quarter of all prescribed medicines are based on plants.

Meadowsweet, source of the world's most common drug.

Yet, of the estimated 250,000 flowering plants believed to be in existence, tens of thousands remain undiscovered and only some 5,000 have been tested exhaustively for their pharmaceutical attributes. Now this vast store of known and potential medicines is under threat and we are all of us obliged to protect it.

You see, half of the earth's species thrive in the warmth and wetness of tropical rainforests. Just ten square kilometres of Amazonian jungle contain some 2,200 species of plant (numbers of lower plants like lichen and fungi are incalculable, as is their value: Cyclosporin, a product of 2 kinds of fungi, has helped revolutionise transplant surgery in the last decade).

The Armadillo, doomed denizen of the rainforests.

Man is destroying these rainforests. 40 hectares a minute. An area the size of Austria every year.

Every day the bulldozing and polluting continues, countless lives are ruined, animal, bird, reptile, insect, not

to mention human. Every day, in the midst of this carnage, 5 plants silently become extinct.

Chance alone kept alive those plants mentioned above long enough for them to help us.

Who knows what weapons against cancer, heart disease, AIDS or afflictions yet to come were lost forever in today's batch of 5?

Join WWF - World Wide Fund For Nature and help reverse this process of destruction.

For almost 30 years WWF has lobbied governments and institutions, battling and educating in the name of conservation. What was once a worry about a few spectacular creatures is now a fight for man's survival.

Our latest battle plan covers 132 projects aimed at saving the earth's biological diversity, the intricate interdependence of ecosystems of which plants are the basis.

We need a further US\$60 million to fund these projects through the next 5 years. (Already we are supporting 100 projects dedicated to conserving rainforests, 50 to conserving wetlands and 82 devoted to the management of national parks.)

Join our fight. Help save the plants and organisms which ease the pain and save the lives of humans. Help with your money, your work, your voice.

Start by writing to the WWF National Organisation in your country or complete the form below and send it to WWF International, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland, now! It's do or die.

Please enroll me as a Friend of WWF International. I enclose: US\$50  US\$100  US\$250  US\$500  US\$1000  (or equivalent in convertible currency) Please send me WWF News to keep me up to date with the fight to save biological diversity.

To: Membership Officer, WWF International, CH 1196 Gland, Switzerland Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

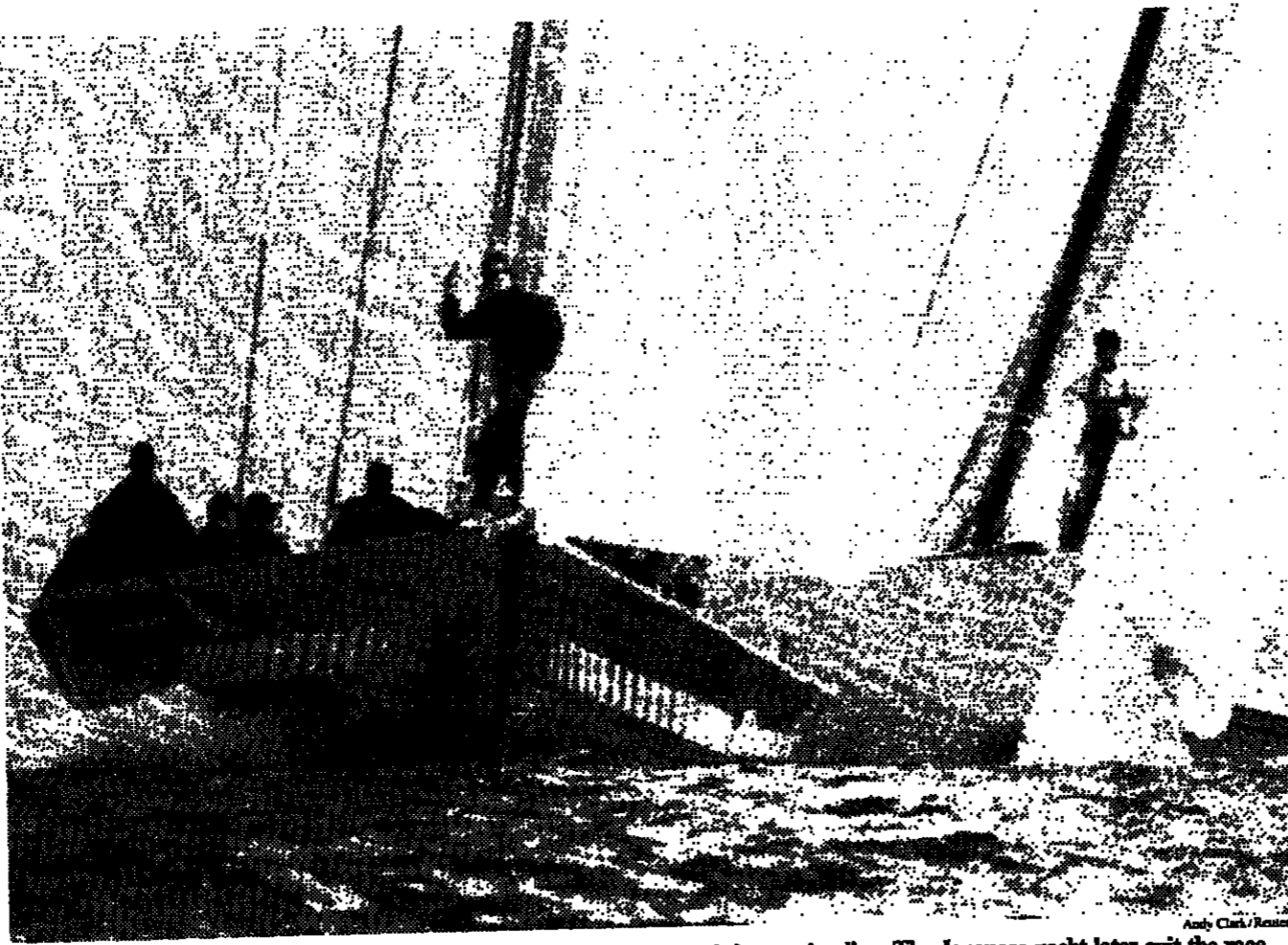
Service... 38... 1/32... Although they will not... Junk Funds... long changes...

SPORTS

The Luck Runs Out For Nippon in Cup

Japanese Entry Loses Its First Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. SAN DIEGO — Nippon, which capitalized on its opponents' misfortune in the last two races, had some bad luck of its own in losing for the first time in the opening round of the America's Cup challenger selection series. The Japanese entry had to withdraw from the fifth race Thursday when it experienced rudder problems on the sixth leg of the eight-leg Pacific Ocean course. New Zealand, which led by nearly 2 minutes at the time, went on to complete the 20.03-mile course (32-kilometer) off Point Loma in 2 hours, 30 minutes, 7 seconds. Nippon's skipper, Chris Dickson, said his yacht's problem was caused by a broken bracket in the steering system. "It was a \$5 item that takes two minutes to replace," he said. "We've tried to find every weak link and thought we had, but this is one that for whatever reason hadn't broken before."



Boatmen on New Zealand, left, and Nippon guiding their skippers toward the starting line. The Japanese yacht later quit the race.

Duke Still Perfect After a Scare at Florida State

Down to crunch time and down by a point, No. 1 Duke was determined not to become the next big upset victim. So the Blue Devils went to work on No. 23 Florida State. Boy, did they. Duke scored the final 14 points Thursday night and stayed unbeaten by struggling past

forced 27 turnovers and made 16 steals in routing the visiting Ducks. The Wildcats (14-3, 4-2) matched a school record with 15 3-pointers, including a team-record 10 in the first half. Oregon (5-11, 1-6) lost its sixth straight game. No. 10 Ohio State 74, Illinois 72: Jimmy Jackson scored 16 points and Ohio State held on to win at Illinois. The Buckeyes led by 18 points at halftime before Illinois rallied. Ohio State (13-3, 5-1) missed four of six foul shots in the final 1:19, but Brooks Taylor missed a 3-pointer at the buzzer that would have won for the Illini (8-9, 2-5). No. 16 Tulane 98, Southern Mississippi 86: Tulane again relied on the Posse, and its super subs came through with a 23-10 burst midway through the first half that got the Green Wave rolling at home. Matt Greene scored nine points in the 8:10 burst. Carl Hartman and Pointer Williams, also Posse members, tied for the team lead with 16 points each. No. 17 North Carolina-Charlotte 77, No. 24 Louisville 68: James Terrell made two 3-pointers in overtime and finished with 22 points as host UNCC bounced back from a loss to Butler earlier this week.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

The Associated Press. The victory came a day after No. 2 UCLA fell to Southern Cal for its first loss of the season. "We practice end-of-game situations a lot but we haven't been in many," said the Duke coach, Mike Krzyzewski. "It seemed like all of our veterans made big plays." Duke (16-0, 8-0) matched the best start in school history, accomplished first in 1985-86. The defending national champions also extended their winning streak to 22 games. Florida State (13-5, 5-3) had won six a row. The Seminoles were ahead 62-61 with 3:43 left, but could not hang on at home. Duke ran off 13 points in the last 2:22, eight by Grant Hill. His scoop shot put the Blue Devils ahead 64-62. No. 9 Arizona 104, Oregon 53: Arizona

Cosell: Sand and Spice In a Voice for the Ages

By Robert Lipsyte

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first time I met Howard Cosell he hit me with a tape recorder. It was no accident. I was in his way. This was in 1962, at the New York Mets' first spring training. Cosell, desperately swinging his heavy Nagra, whaled his way through a pack of reporters surrounding Manager Casey Stengel. Cosell whacked me on the left flank. He would not have cared if it were my head. The welt eventually faded, as did my anger, replaced first by disdain for this storky, nasal, pushy radio hack, and later by admiration for his humor and intelligent doggedness in pursuit of a story, and finally by an enormous appreciation for the most important sports journalist of this century, and one of the most influential electronic voices of our time.

Vantage Point

That voice is becoming faint. Cosell's daily five-minute radio spot, "Speaking of Sports," concluded its 39-year run on Friday morning. His half-hour "Speaking of Everything" wrapped up last Sunday night after 35 years. He will continue to speak at colleges, roast decrepit celebrities, testify before Congress and bark at interviewers, but the bite is gone. Cosell will be 74 soon, and he has been slowed by illness, the death of his wife and the defeat implicit in the realization that he was one of a kind. Cosell was the most irritating grain of sand in SportsWorld, and without him there will be fewer pearls as the oysters grow ever fatter and more poisonous.

Last Tuesday night at the Museum of Television & Radio in Manhattan, Cosell was asked if there was anyone to whom he could "pass the torch." Cosell can be loyal and generous and kindly, but he is not routinely "nice." He cleared his throat and glared, and coldly said he did not think there was anyone who could cover the range of topics he had covered with similar intelligence or morality. Cosell is going out the way he came in, whaling his way through the pack, truthful but ungenerous. And this from someone who loved playing himself on sitcoms, who was host to the "Battle of the Network All-Stars" with far more passion than he ever broadcast baseball.

Is he just trying to provoke us when he says that "Network All-Stars" was the most fun he ever had in sports? It's a very unsettling thought if you're willing to think about it. Could athletic contests among the likes of Captain Kirk and Wonder Woman be as valid as those among the hurrying steroid vessels who are supposed to be our children's role models for food and shoes and character traits?

Cosell's quixotic streak — he really believed in such outmoded sportsisms as fair play — often made him seem cranky. He would ban Pete Rose forever, he repeated the other night, investigate the NFL, outlaw boxing, bring back George Steinbrenner to breathe "life into baseball."

UNLIKE MOST SPORTS JOURNALISTS who disdain athletes as "jumbos," air-headed men to be rubbed up until they're rubbed out, Cosell took athletes seriously, expected them to be responsible, asked them intelligent questions. Talk to athletes, not sportswriters, about their intelligent questions. Talk to athletes, not sportswriters, about their intelligent questions. Talk to athletes, not sportswriters, about their intelligent questions. Talk to athletes, not sportswriters, about their intelligent questions. Talk to athletes, not sportswriters, about their intelligent questions.

Cosell, a lawyer, gave Muhammad Ali a public voice while the champion's constitutional rights were being trampled by SportsWorld. Cosell gave TV sports journalism some credibility with his program "Sportsbeat." Cosell gave pro football a weekday night of its own by creating a male soap opera narrative.

He was smarter, worked harder and was luckier than most everyone else. He showed up just when ABC, then known as the Almost Broadcasting Company, desperately put its future in the hands of a brilliantly innovative young sports executive, Roone Arledge, who saw Cosell as the

spice in his stew. Sand in oyster, spice in stew, Cosell was a living mixed metaphor. And he was a symbol, know-it-all uncle, stern coach, comic relief. He was even a dichotomy: Who else could lure us into the SportsWorld tent with promises of jockomania delights, then, once inside, berate us for wasting our time at such foolish entertainments?

Cosell has always hated the dichotomy line. Take that, Howard, it's for the well. Also, thanks.

BOOKS

THE TAX INSPECTOR

By Peter Carey. 279 pages. \$21. Alfred A. Knopf Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt. IT all begins in Peter Carey's maniculated tragicomic novel "The Tax Inspector," when a fat, middle-aged man named Cathy McPherson catches her 16-year-old nephew, Benny Catchprice, from the spare parts department of Caterpillar Motors, a failing General Motors dealership in a rundown town outside of Sydney, Australia. "That's who she was — his father's sister," the omniscient narrator muses about Cathy. "She was the one who stroked his ear with her small guitar-calloused fingers and whispered, 'I love you little Ben-Ben,' but she was a little Catchprice and it was not a contradiction that she fired him." So Benny decides to activate the power he has been denied through "Self-Actualization" cassettes he has spent \$495 on. "Benny could feel this power, physically, in his body, in his finger tips. He was so full of light, of voodoo. He could feel it itching on the inside of his veins. If he opened his mouth it would just pour out of him." Benny will rise from his basement apartment beneath the dealership and prove himself to the family by moving to the showroom of the dealership and selling cars.

Meanwhile (and rarely has the summary of a plot demanded more reiteration of this word), Benny's brother, Johnny, has headed Benny's call for help and come home from the Hare Krishna ashram he belongs to. Meanwhile, Benny's Aunt Cathy and her husband, Howie, are plotting to institutionalize Frieda Catchprice, the 66-year-old matriarch of the dealership, who enjoys walking out at night with sticks of gelignite secreted in her pocketbook. Cathy, who is fat, and Howie, who has a "secret rash which stopped in a clean line at his collar and the cuffs of his shirt," want to run off and become country musicians. Meanwhile, the tax inspector arrives for an audit of Catchprice Motors. The tax inspector is a beautiful, exotic-looking, unmarried 34-year-old woman of passionate democratic ideals named Maria Takis, in her ninth month of pregnancy. Benny, the blazing angel of light, decides to make her his own. At first, these batty people are made to seem charmingly zany by Carey's prose. But the plot descends into a maelstrom of horrors that reveals some of the family members to be outright monsters. What does it all mean? During her nocturnal wanderings with the explosives, Frieda Catchprice recalls how passionately she had once wanted to run a flower farm, and how she hated having to pave over acres of "good soil" — "It's like a smothered baby," she reflects — to create the car dealership her husband had set his heart on. So for an instant the reader wonders if the Snopes-like Catchprices have been cursed for the sin of industrialization in a land that, as one character reflects about Sydney, "was established by convicts on one side and beat soldiers on the other."

Yet however legitimate such a reading of "The Tax Inspector" may be, it tends to overschematize a work of prose that is most distinctive for its liability. In fact, if Carey's novel has flaws, they lie in the very instability of its action, which not only strains credulity with its historicist but also ends up derailing the story's considerable narrative drive. Still, one can't help being impressed by Carey's unusual blend of violent humor, which never quite turns black but certainly passes through every shade of gray, shot through with brilliant splashes of psychedelic pink and chartreuse. As for the ending, it reminded me a little of Joseph Heller's nasty trick in "Catch-22" with the revelation of the meaning behind "Where are the Snowdens of yesterday?" All along you think it's some kind of joke he's making, and then you discover to your horror that it isn't at all. In the same way, Carey finally ends all the clowning. And you stare with gulping horror at what he has been trying to say all along.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

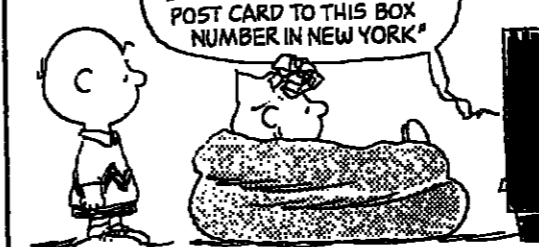
BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

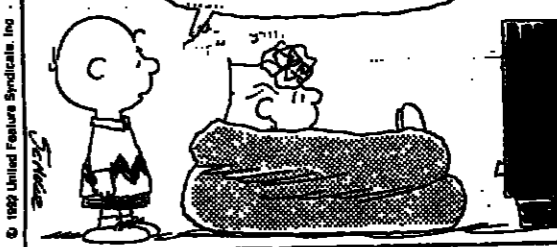
SOME automatic deceptive plays by the declarer must be made in order to give the defense a problem. In the diagrammed deal, in four spades, South has four "obvious" spade losers, two in each major suit. He will survive if the defenders lead a minor suit, but unfortunately West has an automatic lead of a top heart. If the defenders take both their heart tricks South is doomed, since he must lose two trump tricks. The deceptive play is to drop the heart queen under the king. In practice West was deceived and shifted to a club, allowing South to win, throw his other heart on dummy's diamonds and make his game. South may play his ace and hope. If North ruffs it is unlikely that any great harm has been done. Suppose that East has the A-Q of clubs and four hearts. In that case, the second heart lead has given South two overtricks but his contract was unbeat. But if South is falsecarding with a second heart, a shift by West will be a disaster, since dummy's diamonds will provide discards. Those who use transfer bids might claim this as a triumph. If North is declarer East will probably select a minor suit and allow the game to score. But that is happening: East is as likely as West to have the A-K of hearts and know what to lead.

WEST: ♠ 6, ♥ A K 9 8 5, ♦ 10 6 3, ♣ 8 7 3 2. EAST: ♠ A Q 4, ♥ 10 6 2, ♦ 9 5 4 2, ♣ 10 9 5. SOUTH: ♠ J 10 9 8 5 3, ♥ Q 4, ♦ 7, ♣ A Q J 4. East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: North 1 N.T., East Pass, South 4♣, West Pass. West led the heart king.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD OF ID



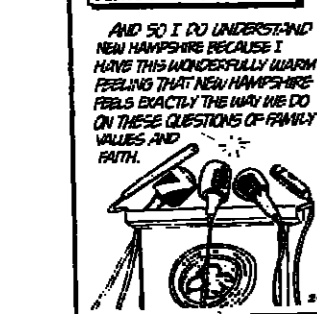
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



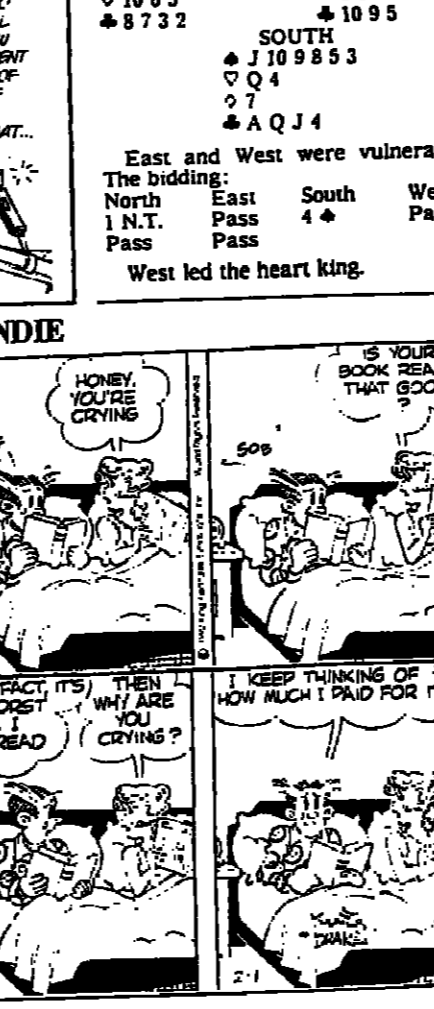
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble word game section with a grid of letters and words to be found. Includes instructions and a list of words to be found.

BLONDIE



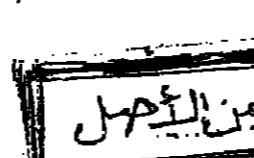
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS

# For Germans, East Meets West and a Powerhouse Is Born

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

**BERLIN**—The only barriers between the united German team and a secure place astride the top of the medal standings at the Winter Olympics are movies, bars, shopping sprees and love.

Those are some of the distractions that have altered the lives of top athletes from the former East Germany in the 15 months since their country ceased to exist.

The reunification of East and West Germany, respectively the second- and fifth-ranked teams at the 1988 Games in Calgary with a total of 33 medals, and the chaos surrounding the 1988 medal races, the Soviet Union with 29 medals, have created a new world athletic powerhouse.

"Who else but the Germans could be on top at Albertville?" said Stefan Thies, Olympics analyst for the Sports Information Service in Munich. "The Soviets are in disarray, the Americans and the Scandinavians are good at a few things, but only the Germans have strength in many areas."

The East and West German athletes joining up for Albertville complement each other's skills so neatly that it seems planned. The East—strong for endurance—put their money, technology and prohibited drugs into luge, bobsled and speed skating, all sports in which state-supported science and design could make the difference between gold and cross.

Meanwhile, across the Berlin Wall, the West put their considerably more modest effort into individual events, such as Alpine skiing, where government backing is less crucial.

The collapse of the Communist system means an end to a level of state support for sports that is unimaginable in the West. Communist domination of Olympic medal tallies was not entirely based on doping, although a wealth of East German government documents have proven that steroids helped boost performance in the 1970s and '80s.

Eastern athletes benefited from totally subsidized lives, a single-minded devotion to sport and the

all-powerful incentive of travel abroad for competitors. The figure skater Mirko Eichhorn spent five hours a day on the ice year-round. He had lived in a state sports school since a government scout visited his kindergarten, studied his physique and selected him at age 4 to train to be an Olympic figure skater.

Eichhorn, 20, must work for a living these days. He has to argue for every hour his employer, the Berlin police department, lets him have off to practice for international events.

Distractions are everywhere. The East German luge world champion Susi Erdmann left her lifelong training center and trainer last summer and headed West—to follow her boyfriend, Christoph Langen, a bobsled driver.

At the recent European championships in Lausanne, Switzerland, instead of doing conditioning exercises, East German skaters hit the guilty shops. Instead of an extra training session, Eichhorn went to the movies.

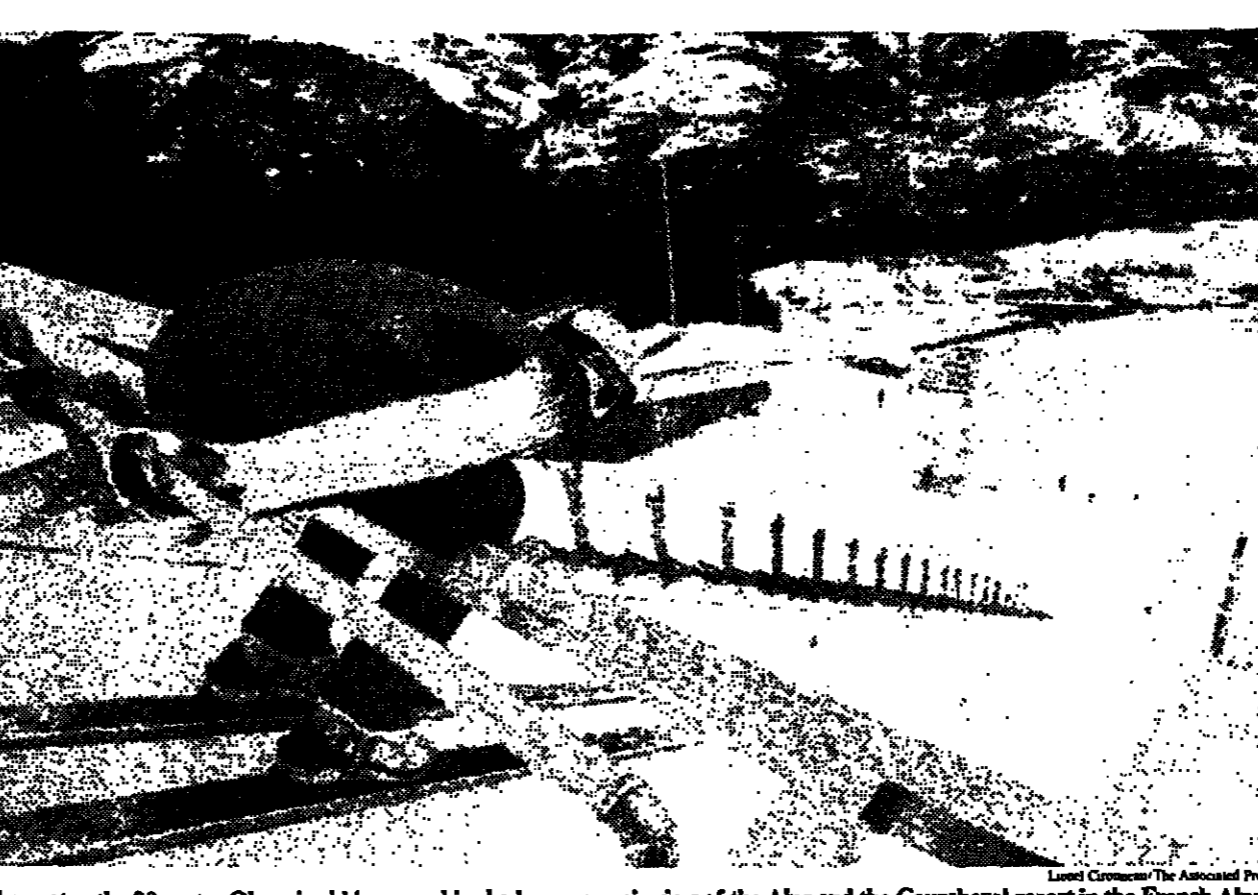
"Even if he had the time, he wouldn't have the inclination anymore," said Eichhorn's coach, Rolf Osterreicher. "Without that eastern system, we would never have been able to get such performances."

Now there is no one to tell athletes when to eat, what to eat, how much to sleep, how little to study and precisely when, how and how much to train.

The result, Thies said, is already evident in performance times. He said eastern ski jumpers and figure skaters had lost some of the precision that came from long hours of daily practice.

"Suddenly," the Olympic luge medalist Jens Müller told a German newspaper, "you can decide for yourself whether you want to train or sit around, sleep in or spend money."

A slew of top eastern skaters took advantage of their new freedom and dumped the legendary trainer Jutta Müller, who molded the star Katarina Witt and many other East German ice champions during a career that spanned seven Olympiads and produced 57



From atop the 90-meter Olympic ski jump, a skier had a panoramic view of the Alps and the Courchevel resort in the French Alps.

entireties kept alive several major eastern training facilities. But the money runs out at the end of the year and no one expects it to be renewed; Germany has far more serious needs for its tax revenues.

"After the Olympics," said Volker Kluge, the former director of East Germany's national Olympic Committee, "many athletes will quit. Money for the next generation is nowhere in sight."

Because East and West had such different strengths in winter sports, there is little social interaction between German athletes from either side.

"We don't have much to do with each other," Eichhorn said. "At least we're on the same team now, and that's good, but are we friends? Not yet."

West German governing federations have tried to hire eastern coaches. But several of those trainers have already had to quit after revelations that they participated in East Germany's doping program. That leaves many eastern trainers complaining of a witch hunt designed to save all paying jobs for westerners.

"We all had to go to meetings and, at some of those meetings, the researchers talked about steroids," said an eastern coach, who asked not to be identified. "But a lot of us never had anything to do with giving drugs, we just sat in meetings. We shouldn't be banned for life for sitting and listening."

East and West are likely to remain divided in many winter

sports. The chief Alpine ski trainer, Alois Glaner, said Germany's ski federation had not sent any trainers East to recruit or develop new talent. With few mountains, few facilities and none of the wealth that enabled many western skiers to get started in their sport few easterners are expected to gravitate to the sport.

In coming years, there is likely to be a dramatic drop in the performances of eastern athletes.

"The next Winter Games are in two years, so the Germans will still be strong," Thies said. "But then it's back to a four-year cycle, and that's a whole new generation of athletes. They will not have grown up in the Communist system. They may be good, but Olympic quality? I'm skeptical."

# Leconte Victory Opens Davis Cup Defense for France

The Associated Press

Henri Leconte began defense of France's Davis Cup title with a 4-6, 6-2, 6-4 victory over Jeremy Bates of Britain on Friday, giving his country a 1-0 lead in the best-of-five series.

The French-British clash was one of eight first-round World Group pairings, the opening of the 1992 Davis Cup season.

Leconte was one of the heroes of France's upset over the United States in the 1991 final in December, rebounding from back surgery to spark the win in Lyon.

Guy Forget, the other component of France's first Davis Cup championship in 59 years, was to play Mark Peckey on Friday's second match.

In other first-round World Group matches, Australia took a 2-0 lead over Yugoslavia. Switzerland led the Netherlands 3-0. Italy and Spain were tied, 1-1. Boris Becker gave Germany a 1-0 lead over Brazil and Karel Novacek hung on to give Czechoslovakia a 1-0 lead over Belgium. Also Friday, Sweden was at Canada and Argentina was at the United States.

In Rio de Janeiro, Becker rallied from a two-set deficit to beat Luis Mattar, 6-4, 5-7, 1-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-0.

Germany's Carl-Uwe Steeb was to play Jaime Oncins of Brazil in the second singles match later.

In Nicosia, Yugoslavia's Steloban Zivojinovic lost a first-set breaker 8-6 and then defaulted with a back injury against Richard Fromberg. Wally Masur followed with a 6-4, 6-1, 6-2 victory over Srdjan Muskatirovic to bring Australia within one victory of the second round.

The Yugoslavia-Australia match was being played in Cyprus because of fighting in Yugoslavia, where it was originally scheduled.

In Prague, Novacek needed about four hours to beat Bart Wuyts, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. Czechoslovakia's Petr Korda was to meet Eduardo Masso of Belgium later Friday.

In The Hague, Switzerland's Marc Rosset produced a cytotoxic service to overcome the Jan Siemerink, winning 7-6, 6-2, 7-6.

Rosset, ranked No. 45 in the world, won the first-set tie-break 7-2 and took the second set comfortably. After clawing his way back to 5-4 from 1-4 in the third, Siemerink lost the tiebreak 4-7.

Switzerland's Jakob Hlasek, No. 18 in the world, had a tougher time with Paul Haarhuis in front of a highly partisan crowd. Hlasek finally won, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

In Bolzano, Italy, Emilio Sanchez, Spain's No. 1 player, who is ranked 8th in the world, needed five sets to down Cristiano Caratti, 7-6, 4-6, 3-6, 7-5, 7-5.

In the opening singles, Dmar Camporese had defeated Sergi Bruguera, 6-4, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1.

## CUP: A Long Way From Newport

(Continued from page 1)

longer trials. Citizen Watch Co. of America will offer up \$7.5 million in its role as official timer, as a sponsor of Team Dennis Conner and on ad campaigns keyed to the Cup.

That alone is many times what it used to cost multinationals such as Baron Marcel Bidl, Ted Turner and Peter de Savary to run entire campaigns in the days when the "Cup" was just a sporting idyll in which the rich could indulge themselves for a summer.

Some say the change is for the better, some say it is for the worse. Yet interest in the event has never been so high so early in the game, and sponsors remain optimistic that the event will recapture the world attention it had in 1983, when Conner lost it in Newport, and in 1987, when he won it back in Australia.

French television crews were on hand to broadcast live to Europe the draw for pairings for the first round of challenger trials, and the first on-the-water meeting of highly touted Italy and New Zealand was beamed live to Italy on Jan. 25.

Sponsors are seeking a variety of results. Citizen Watch is looking to "image-up," raising its profile and

status among higher-spending potential consumers by associating with an elite event.

Coors Lite, a major donor to the four-bout America defense campaign, also picked the affiliation as an image-maker.

"We're looking for a real healthy, young image," said a Coors spokesman, Gina Frlegs, "and the picture of a sailor is what we feel the Coors Lite drinker is."

All of which puts the Cup a long way from its elegant origins, to the days when Sir Thomas Lipton and Harold Vanderbilt battled away in huge yachts unembarrassed by business affiliations. Or did they?

"Whether by design or not," said a veteran Cup observer, "Lipton took over the U.S. market when Sir Thomas was sailing for the Cup."

And Baron Bidl's Cup challenges in the 1970s coincided with the rise in popularity of his disposable Bic pens and cigarette lighters. Turner went straight from skippering Courageous to pioneering CNN, and Alan Bond rose from a small-time West Australian businessman to a world financial figure during his ultimately successful quest for the Cup.

## SCOREBOARD

**BASKETBALL**

**NBA Standings**

| EASTERN CONFERENCE |    |    |      |        |
|--------------------|----|----|------|--------|
| Atlantic Division  |    |    |      |        |
| Team               | W  | L  | Pct  | GB     |
| New York           | 27 | 15 | .643 | —      |
| Boston             | 27 | 16 | .625 | 1/2    |
| Miami              | 23 | 20 | .537 | 5 1/2  |
| Philadelphia       | 23 | 22 | .511 | 7 1/2  |
| New Jersey         | 19 | 24 | .444 | 9 1/2  |
| Washington         | 14 | 29 | .326 | 14 1/2 |
| Orlando            | 11 | 32 | .256 | 16 1/2 |
| Central Division   |    |    |      |        |
| Team               | W  | L  | Pct  | GB     |
| Chicago            | 29 | 12 | .705 | —      |
| Cleveland          | 24 | 18 | .571 | 7      |
| Detroit            | 24 | 20 | .548 | 9      |
| Atlanta            | 22 | 23 | .489 | 12 1/2 |
| Milwaukee          | 19 | 25 | .432 | 17     |
| Indiana            | 16 | 28 | .364 | 21     |
| Carter             | 12 | 29 | .293 | 24 1/2 |
| WESTERN CONFERENCE |    |    |      |        |
| Midwest Division   |    |    |      |        |
| Team               | W  | L  | Pct  | GB     |
| Utah               | 28 | 17 | .622 | —      |
| San Antonio        | 27 | 18 | .599 | 1      |
| Houston            | 24 | 19 | .558 | 3      |
| Denver             | 17 | 25 | .402 | 10 1/2 |
| Celce              | 12 | 29 | .293 | 15 1/2 |
| Minnesota          | 7  | 25 | .274 | 21 1/2 |
| Pacific Division   |    |    |      |        |
| Team               | W  | L  | Pct  | GB     |
| Portland           | 29 | 13 | .688 | —      |
| Golden State       | 26 | 17 | .605 | 1 1/2  |
| Phoenix            | 25 | 19 | .569 | 3 1/2  |
| LA Lakers          | 22 | 26 | .458 | 7 1/2  |
| Seattle            | 21 | 23 | .478 | 9 1/2  |
| LA Clippers        | 20 | 26 | .435 | 11 1/2 |
| Sacramento         | 13 | 30 | .302 | 18 1/2 |

**THURSDAY'S RESULTS**

Orlando 102-124 Houston 97-116 Cleveland 94-104 Memphis 89-111 Sacramento 89-116

**MAJOR BASKETBALL SCORES**

Atlanta 111, Charlotte 82; Cleveland 113, Orlando 94 (Skiles 9); Cleveland 37 (Price 13).

Chicago 23, Boston 22—123; Houston 21, 24—16—82; Houston 17-44-18, Jordan 24-4-22; Cleveland 11-19-24-34, Maxwell 7-17-8-11-22; Roberts—Chicago 21 (Grant 12), Houston 25 (Giventon 11), Assist—Chicago 22 (Grant 4), Houston 25 (A.J. Johnson 3).

LA Lakers 29, 23-28—36; Denver 22, 23-25—46; Lakers 8-12-44-26, Scott 9-14-9-28; Williams 10-23-4-24, Mumma 8-17-7-23; Roberts—LA Lakers 44 (Green 9), Denver 24 (Horn 16), Assist—LA Lakers 14 (Thruett 5), Denver 19 (Gardner 9).

**SOUTH**

Albama 31, Auburn-Hopkinsville 91; Albany 85, Mississippi Cal. 84; Charleston Southern 128, Alab. 84; Duke 75, Florida 51, 62; Georgia Southern 118, Stonon 67; Georgia St. 59, SE Louisiana 62; MD-Baltimore County 57, Baltimore 34; Northeastern 91, New Hampshire 51; Rider 82, Hofstra 62; Siena 77, Fairfield 53; St. Francis, NY 77, Miami St. Mary's, Md. 53; Tennessee 81, Tennessee State 71; West Virginia 88, St. Joseph's 77.

**SOUTH**

Alabama 31, Auburn-Hopkinsville 91; Albany 85, Mississippi Cal. 84; Charleston Southern 128, Alab. 84; Duke 75, Florida 51, 62; Georgia Southern 118, Stonon 67; Georgia St. 59, SE Louisiana 62; MD-Baltimore County 57, Baltimore 34; Northeastern 91, New Hampshire 51; Rider 82, Hofstra 62; Siena 77, Fairfield 53; St. Francis, NY 77, Miami St. Mary's, Md. 53; Tennessee 81, Tennessee State 71; West Virginia 88, St. Joseph's 77.

**NHL Standings**

**WALSLEY CONFERENCE**

Patrick Division

| Team         | W  | L  | T | Pts | GP | GA  |
|--------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| NY Rangers   | 23 | 17 | 2 | 48  | 24 | 157 |
| Washington   | 22 | 17 | 5 | 49  | 18 | 123 |
| Pittsburgh   | 20 | 20 | 3 | 43  | 19 | 195 |
| New Jersey   | 20 | 23 | 1 | 41  | 14 | 146 |
| NY Islanders | 18 | 24 | 2 | 38  | 19 | 157 |
| Philadelphia | 14 | 24 | 6 | 34  | 14 | 170 |

**Adams Division**

| Team     | W  | L  | T | Pts | GP | GA  |
|----------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| Houston  | 21 | 17 | 6 | 44  | 14 | 120 |
| Boston   | 20 | 19 | 4 | 44  | 19 | 177 |
| Buffalo  | 19 | 22 | 6 | 42  | 18 | 151 |
| Hartford | 15 | 24 | 3 | 33  | 14 | 141 |
| Quebec   | 19 | 22 | 2 | 38  | 14 | 149 |

**CAMPBELL CONFERENCE**

Norris Division

| Team      | W  | L  | T | Pts | GP | GA  |
|-----------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| Detroit   | 28 | 14 | 7 | 63  | 24 | 160 |
| Chicago   | 24 | 19 | 2 | 50  | 19 | 139 |
| St. Louis | 22 | 22 | 6 | 49  | 18 | 125 |
| Minnesota | 22 | 24 | 4 | 48  | 19 | 172 |
| Toronto   | 18 | 20 | 5 | 41  | 14 | 114 |

**THURSDAY'S RESULTS**

Category 0-1-0-1

Calderin 291, Lach 221, Stastik 127, Vena 171, Stastik on Vernon 11-11-21.

**ASIA/OCEANIA ZONE, GROUP 2**

Philippines 2, 1-3

Northern Sri Lanka def. Sherman Lim 6-5, 3-1; Sri Lanka def. Frederick He 6-3-6-2.

**ASIA/OCEANIA ZONE, GROUP 1**

Malesia 2, Jordan 0

Romanov, Kazakhstan, Malovska, del. Hont ANAHL 7-5, 4-2-1-1, Adam Malik def. Ermao Abu-Hamdan 4-4, 6-2, 6-2.

Sri Lanka 1, Bangladesh 1

Hiro Lau, Bangladesh, del. Dianon Herath 7-5, 4-2, 6-4, 7-5, Jayarone Whitehallers 5:1 Lanka, del. Faisal Hos 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Polatis vs. Hans Kang

The postponed until Saturday because of bad weather.

**DAVIS CUP**

**FIRST ROUND RESULTS**

**WORLD GROUP**

France 2, Britain 0  
Henri Leconte, France, del. Jeremy Bates 4-6, 6-2, 6-4; Guy Forget del. Mark Peckey 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.

**EUROPEAN ZONE**

Switzerland 2, Netherlands 0  
Marc Rosset, Switzerland, del. Jan Siemerink, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2; Guy Forget del. Mark Peckey 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Germany 1, Brazil 0  
Boris Becker, Germany, del. Jaime Mattar 6-4, 5-7, 1-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-0.

Australia 1, Yugoslavia 0  
Wally Masur, Australia, del. Srdjan Muskatirovic 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

Czechoslovakia 1, Belgium 0  
Richard Fromberg, Czechoslovakia, del. Karel Novacek 7-6 (7-2), 6-4, 6-2.

Belgium 1, Sweden 0  
Karel Novacek, Czechoslovakia, del. Bert Wuyts 6-7 (7-2), 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

**EUROPEAN ZONE, GROUP ONE**

Kenya 2, Romania 0  
Paul Wekesa, Kenya, del. Adrian Morito 6-2, 7-4 (7-1), 6-3; Eric Polo del. Timu Pecaricu 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

**AMERICAN ZONE, GROUP TWO**

United States 2, Slovenia 0  
Joime Cories, Columbia, del. Cris Semmel 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

Venezuela 1, Dominican Republic 0  
Mauricio Rahn, del. Genaro de Leon 6-7, 5-3, 6-2.

**ASIA/OCEANIA ZONE GROUP ONE**

Philippines 2, Jordan 0  
Sri Lanka 2, China 0  
Cristiano Caratti 7-6 (7-2), 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

**EUROPEAN ZONE, GROUP ONE**

Northern Sri Lanka def. Sherman Lim 6-5, 3-1; Sri Lanka def. Frederick He 6-3-6-2.

**ASIA/OCEANIA ZONE, GROUP 2**

Malaysia 2, Jordan 0

Romanov, Kazakhstan, Malovska, del. Hont ANAHL 7-5, 4-2-1-1, Adam Malik def. Ermao Abu-Hamdan 4-4, 6-2, 6-2.

Sri Lanka 1, Bangladesh 1

Hiro Lau, Bangladesh, del. Dianon Herath 7-5, 4-2, 6-4, 7-5, Jayarone Whitehallers 5:1 Lanka, del. Faisal Hos 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Polatis vs. Hans Kang

The postponed until Saturday because of bad weather.

**ACROSS**

1 Oklahoma  
7 Julie's family name  
14 Nail or old plane  
18 Uncompromising

19 Complete  
20 Ignominy  
21 Moundsman who begins a game?

23 River in central India  
24 Rara follower  
25 Dieppe donkeys  
26 Cooked in a French oven  
27 Easy gait  
28 Garage worker: Abbr.  
29 Growl  
30 Pretty woman  
31 Brass player  
32 Seller's patter?  
34 Disturb  
35 "Tel" Sweeney!  
36 Geld, in Granada  
38 Lug of a jug  
39 Chorister's big moment  
40 A voice vote  
41 Botanical interstices  
44 Wreckage  
47 Yule quaff, for short.

## Spoonerizing By Alfio Micci

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|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
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| 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  |
| 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28  | 29  | 30  | 31  | 32  | 33  | 34  | 35  | 36  | 37  | 38  | 39  | 40  |
| 41  | 42  | 43  | 44  | 45  | 46  | 47  | 48  | 49  | 50  | 51  | 52  | 53  | 54  | 55  | 56  | 57  | 58  | 59  | 60  |
| 61  | 62  | 63  | 64  | 65  | 66  | 67  | 68  | 69  | 70  | 71  | 72  | 73  | 74  | 75  | 76  | 77  | 78  | 79  | 80  |
| 81  | 82  | 83  | 84  | 85  | 86  | 87  | 88  | 89  | 90  | 91  | 92  | 93  | 94  | 95  | 96  | 97  | 98  | 99  | 100 |
| 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 |

**Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 25-26**

|   |        |   |        |   |         |   |    |   |        |   |       |   |          |   |        |   |       |    |        |    |       |    |        |    |       |    |      |    |         |    |    |    |          |    |      |    |       |    |        |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |  |
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| 1 | MARION | 2 | SPRING | 3 | ASSURER | 4 | DU | 5 | ALBINO | 6 | STIFF | 7 | MILITARY | 8 | WALKER | 9 | GLASS | 10 | PARADE | 11 | ARISE | 12 | THROAT | 13 | ONION | 14 | THAT | 15 | TRIMMED | 16 | TO | 17 | COMPLAIN | 18 | ALTO | 19 | STAIR | 20 | WALKER | 21 | TOO | 22 | TOO | 23 | TOO | 24 | TOO | 25 | TOO | 26 | TOO | 27 | TOO | 28 | TOO | 29 | TOO | 30 | TOO | 31 | TOO | 32 | TOO | 33 | TOO | 34 | TOO | 35 | TOO | 36 | TOO | 37 | TOO | 38 | TOO | 39 | TOO | 40 | TOO | 41 | TOO | 42 | TOO | 43 | TOO | 44 | TOO | 45 | TOO | 46 | TOO | 47 | TOO | 48 | TOO | 49 | TOO | 50 | TOO | 51 | TOO | 52 | TOO | 53 | TOO | 54 | TOO | 55 | TOO | 56 | TOO | 57 | TOO | 58 | TOO | 59 | TOO | 60 | TOO | 61 | TOO | 62 | TOO | 63 | TOO | 64 | TOO | 65 | TOO | 66 | TOO | 67 | TOO | 68 | TOO | 69 | TOO | 70 | TOO | 71 | TOO | 72 | TOO | 73 | TOO | 74 | TOO | 75 | TOO | 76 | TOO | 77 | TOO | 78 | TOO | 79 | TOO | 80 | TOO | 81 | TOO | 82 | TOO | 83 | TOO | 84 | TOO | 85 | TOO | 86 | TOO | 87 | TOO | 88 | TOO | 89 | TOO | 90 | TOO | 91 | TOO | 92 | TOO | 93 | TOO | 94 | TOO | 95 | TOO | 96 | TOO | 97 | TOO | 98 | TOO | 99 | TOO | 100 | TOO | 101 | TOO | 102 | TOO | 103 | TOO | 104 | TOO | 105 | TOO | 106 | TOO | 107 | TOO | 108 | TOO | 109 | TOO | 110 | TOO | 111 | TOO | 112 | TOO | 113 | TOO | 114 | TOO | 115 | TOO | 116 | TOO | 117 | TOO | 118 | TOO | 119 | TOO | 120 | TOO | 121 | TOO | 122 | TOO | 123 | TOO | 124 | TOO | 125 | TOO | 126 | TOO | 127 | TOO | 128 | TOO | 129 | TOO | 130 | TOO | 131 | TOO | 132 | TOO | 133 | TOO | 134 | TOO | 135 | TOO | 136 | TOO | 137 | TOO | 138 | TOO | 139 | TOO | 140 | TOO | 141 | TOO | 142 | TOO | 143 | TOO | 144 | TOO | 145 | TOO | 146 | TOO | 147 | TOO | 148 | TOO | 149 | TOO | 150 | TOO | 151 | TOO | 152 | TOO | 153 | TOO | 154 | TOO | 155 | TOO | 156 | TOO | 157 | TOO | 158 | TOO | 159 | TOO | 160 | TOO | 161 | TOO | 162 | TOO | 163 | TOO | 164 | TOO | 165 | TOO | 166 | TOO | 167 | TOO | 168 | TOO | 169 | TOO | 170 | TOO | 171 | TOO | 172 | TOO | 173 | TOO | 174 | TOO | 175 | TOO | 176 | TOO | 177 | TOO |  |
|---|--------|---|--------|---|---------|---|----|---|--------|---|-------|---|----------|---|--------|---|-------|----|--------|----|-------|----|--------|----|-------|----|------|----|---------|----|----|----|----------|----|------|----|-------|----|--------|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|

DAVE BARRY

How Guys Do Laundry

MIAMI—I have here a letter from Alison Schuler of Albuquerque, New Mexico (not to be confused with the "City That Is Probably Spelled Wrong"). Schuler is concerned about the issue of How Guys Do Laundry. She relates the following: "My husband announced one morning that he had discovered the previous night, on the eve of a two-day business trip, that he was out of underwear. Why he told me, I do not know. I never tell HIM when I'm out of underwear. Anyway, he decided to remedy the situation in true guy fashion, by washing exactly three sets of underwear, thus disregarding the bulging hamper full of the rest of his underwear, which, presumably, would wash itself during his absence."

Schuler's letter serves to remind us of the importance of not engaging in sexist stereotyping. We must never make blanket gender-based statements. Just because Schuler's husband doesn't do the laundry, that doesn't mean that there aren't millions upon millions of males who DO do the laundry, then hang it out to dry under the three suns of the Planet Nocomar, where they live. Most males here on Earth, however, do not do any more laundry than they absolutely have to. A single-sock load would not be out of the question. A guy might well choose to wash ONLY THE REALLY DIRTY PART OF THE SOCK.

At first glance, this behavior might seem to be reprehensible, but in fact there's a simple explanation for it: Men are worthless scum. No, seriously, the explanation is that many men are AFRAID to do laundry, especially laundry belonging to people of other genders, because they might get into Big Trouble. I know I would. In our household we have a lot of sensitive garments with laundering-instruction tags full of instructions like: DO NOT MACHINE-WASH. DO NOT USE HOT WATER. DO NOT USE WARM WATER. DO NOT USE ANY WATER. DO NOT TOUCH THIS GARMENT WITHOUT SURGICAL GLOVES. PUT THIS GARMENT DOWN IMMEDIATELY. YOU CLUMSY OAF.

I'm intimidated by these instructions. I developed my laundering skills in college, where I used what laundry scientists call the Pile System, wherein you put your dirty undershorts in the floor until they form a waist-high pile, thus subjecting the bottom shorts to intense heat and pressure that causes them to become over several months, clean enough to wear if you're desperate and spray them with Right Guard brand deodorant.

As a married person, I use the Hamper System, which is similar to the Pile System except that the clothes really do get clean, thanks to magical hamper rays. No, I of course realize that hamperized clothes are cleaned by a person such as my wife, Beth. But I also know that Beth follows a complex procedure involving sorting and pre-soaking and 27 different combinations of water temperatures and chemical compounds such as fabric softener, stain remover, fabric hardener, cream rinse, plutonium, etc. Beth wouldn't LET me do her laundry because she assumes I'd screw it up and cause the garments to shrink down to cute little Tinker Bell clothes.

Beth's reluctance to let me near the laundry is typical of the vast majority of American women, according to a nationwide survey of several women I know. A typical reaction came from my research department, Judi Smith, who gave the following statement regarding her husband, a Ph.D. college professor: "I don't trust him to do my laundry at ALL, unless I've sorted it first and given him strict instructions before each and every load, because otherwise everything we own would be mauve or gray. He puts his clothes away damp. He can't put away anyone else's clothes, because he can't fold. I mean, the man can't fold a TOWEL for God's sake."

I'm not defending men here. I'm just saying that a lot of us view ourselves as laundry-impaired, and we'll probably continue to do so as long as women roll their eyes and shove us away from the washing machine when we're about to, for example, wash our delicate silks in the same load as our boat cover. So I'm saying to women: Teach us to launder. We are willing to learn. Really. Give us a chance to show what we are capable of. And definitely buy stock in whatever company makes Right Guard.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Cairo Stage Hit Satirizes Arab Politics

By Chris Hedges New York Times Service

CAIRO—A savage satire of the Middle East, portraying Arabs as hypocritical and unwilling to accept the notion that their governments and mores are bankrupt, has shattered the norms of Arab theater and broken several social taboos. The production, "In Plain Arabic" by Lenin Ramly, ridicules Middle East culture and politics, showing Arabs chanting slogans rather than discussing differences and blaming "Zionist, Western imperialism" for all their problems.

The biting dialogue in the nearly four-hour play, which at one point includes a Western critique of Arab society that draws frequent applause, is a milestone in the Arab world. It is an example of the increasing artistic and press freedom permitted by President Hosni Mubarak's government and the willingness by some Arab intellectuals to begin to criticize their own societies publicly.

The events in the play occur in a student hostel in London with 14 Arabs from across the Middle East. The actors faithfully mimic regional dialects and slang and often parody rulers, from Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, to King Hussein of Jordan. Gulf Arabs spend more time on the disco floor than on prayer mats. The Iraqi is a large, strutting bully who keeps lamenting to blast people up. The Syrian nervously glances over his shoulder to see if the security police are behind him. The Algerian, reminding the other Arabs that he is from "the country of a million martyrs," objects to everything on principle. The Sudanese is either hungry or drunk, and the Jordanian agrees with everyone, no matter how contradictory the views.

The play centers on a Palestinian student, Fayez Ammar, who early on is beaten up by British thugs. Stumbling on stage, covered with blood, he appeals to his friends for help, describing in detail not only the attack, but also a stinging rebuke. "I wish he only insulted me but he insulted all of you!" he shouts breathlessly. "He called me an Arab!"

But the rage of the group soon dissipates into bickering. "Tell me," the Saudi asks of the Palestinian, "were there women in the group?" In a scene at a disco, in which the Arabs wear white masks and Western clothes, the Palestinian is seduced and lured away by a vamp who turns out to represent Israel. The fruitless and self-defeating efforts to free



A scene from "In Plain Arabic," a play on Arabic culture and attitudes.

the Palestinian take up the rest of the play. The conference convened by the Arabs to address the kidnapping descends into chaos, with everyone shouting that he wants to be the chairman. "Let me remind you of our permanent agreement never to discuss politics, religion, our origins, or sex," the Moroccan tells the gathering. The meeting concludes with nothing more than a flowery resolution affirming Arab unity and brotherhood.

When Western students ask to debate the Arabs on whether the Palestinian is a terrorist, the play hits home with a series of acerbic critiques. An Egyptian journalist, who volunteers to take the part of the West in a practice session before the debate, soon reduces the Arabs to near hysteria and loses both his job and his fiancée.

"If 1,000 people disappeared in an Arab country would one of you be courageous enough to open his mouth?" he asks. An Arab woman asks the journalist: "When you have freedom and civilization why do you have homosexuality, theft, murder, and rape?" A woman also posing as a Westerner answers: "Oh, you who are so pure, so

PEOPLE

Eric Clapton Eulogizes Son Who Died in Fall

The British rock star Eric Clapton says his infant son, who died in a 500-foot (150-meter) fall from a New York apartment, helped him kick his addiction to alcohol and drugs. "It was the reality of his existence that made me stop drinking and taking drugs," he says in a television interview to be broadcast next month. "I spent four years with him as a sober human being and still am." The child, Conor, 4, plunged to his death last March at the home of his mother, the Italian actress Lori del Santo, from whom Clapton was estranged. A coroner in Guilford, Surrey, ruled Friday that the death was accidental. An inquest was held there because the Clapton family home is in Surrey.

Riccardo Muti's departure after 12 years as music director of the Philadelphia Orchestra was marked at a dinner at which the conductor got in a few digs at the city. He criticized the city's failure to build a new concert hall. He mentioned the city's fascination with surface aspects of his personality, such as his "lack of smile. But, he added, "I love Philadelphia as a lover. I gave it the best years of my life—38 to 50. It will devote full time to being music director of La Scala in Milan."

Bill Moyers won the Gold Baton, the top honor of the Alfred I. duPont-Columbia University broadcast journalism awards, for 20 years of "investigative documentaries, interpretive essays and conversations with leading thinkers," mostly on Public Broadcasting Service. PBS programs also won six of the 12 Silver Batons awarded. Four awards were for Gulf War coverage: Peter Jennings and ABC News; Peter Arnett of CNN; National Public Radio; and WFAA-TV in Dallas. Pierre Sauvage, an independent producer, won for "Weapons of the Spirit," about a French village that hid Jewish refugees from the Nazis.

Toru Kumata, Paris correspondent of the Chunichi Shimbun newspaper, won the 1991 Vaughan-Uyeda Prize, one of Japan's leading journalistic awards. Kumata, 67, was cited Friday for his reporting on the Gulf War and a series on the Soviet Union following the failed coup attempt last August.

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Stamford, Perry and Fitzgerald (Overseas Land Registration Agents) have great pleasure in announcing the sole and exclusive sale of SIX BRITISH LORDSHIPS with their associated Rights and Coats of Arms. Prices shall range from US \$7,500 to US \$11,750.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Bitterman', 'Her Hab', and 'Clash on'.